

The Mercury.
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JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }
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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1769, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.
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Local Matters.

THE SIMS RECEPTION

That the reception to Admiral Sims upon his return to Newport will be an immense spontaneous outburst on the part of the people of Newport goes without saying, but just when this demonstration is to take place is not quite so sure. Admiral Sims sailed for New York from England last Monday and should arrive in this country within a few days. It was at first thought that he might come directly to his home in Newport, but orders have been issued for him to report for temporary duty at the Navy Department in Washington immediately upon his arrival in New York. Whether this temporary duty will keep him there for a day or two or for several weeks is uncertain, but he will have to be in Newport well in advance of the opening of the Naval War College which takes place on May 1st.

In the meantime the committee is going ahead with its plans, in order to be in readiness to carry them into effect, whether they have only a few hours' notice of the time of arrival or a much longer time. It is now planned that the Admiral shall arrive at the Government Landing and the Naval forces here will receive him with full naval honors. After various ceremonies, which will include welcomes by Governor Beekman and Mayor Mahoney, and the singing of patriotic airs by the massed choirs of the city, the line will be formed to escort the Admiral to his home over a route that will include the principal streets of the city.

The line will be a long one, invitations having been extended to all the civic organizations in Newport to participate and many having been accepted. The United States Army will be represented, even though the forces at the various forts are so much reduced that the showing will not be a very large one. The Navy, however, will send over several regiments, consisting of all the men that can possibly be spared from the reservation. With the Newport Artillery, the High School Cadets, the St. George's School Cadets, and various organizations, uniformed or not, the line will be one of the largest ever seen in Newport.

Upon arrival at the home of the Admiral on Kay street a reception will be tendered, to which the members of the committee and other prominent citizens will be invited.

Messrs. Fred and Eugene Andrieuse of this city, brothers, have returned to their homes after a long period of service in the American army abroad. Both were wounded or gassed and were in the same hospital for some time, although members of different divisions. They saw service in some of the hardest battles of the war and conducted themselves as true Rhode Islanders.

The members of the church and congregation of the Second Baptist church tendered a formal reception to the new pastor, Rev. Charles Percy Christopher, on Friday evening. An interesting program was arranged, and a number of former pastors were expected to participate in the welcome.

Members of Washington Commandery are lining up fast for the triennial convocation in Philadelphia in September. Already some one hundred and twenty-five, including ladies, have signed up for the trip. It will doubtless be an occasion long to be remembered.

FITZSIMMONS-VANDERBILT

Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt of this city and Lieutenant Paul Fitzsimmons, Jr., U. S. N., were united in marriage at "Harbourview" early Thursday morning in the presence of a very few relatives and intimate friends, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. The wedding came as a great surprise to most of the people of Newport, and even some of the bride's closest friends did not know that the ceremony was to take place.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons is one of the best known women in Newport, and has endeared herself to all with whom she has come in contact. A daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis O. French, she was quite young when she married the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, from whom she afterward secured a divorce, a number of years before he went down on the Lusitania. Since the divorce she had made her home at "Harbourview," the former home of her parents, and had devoted her time to bringing up her son, William H. Vanderbilt, and to charitable work.

With the participation of the United States in the great war, her son entered the navy and now holds a commission as Ensign. His mother plunged into war activities with her whole energy, being president of the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross and prominent in many other war activities.

ENJOYABLE BIRTHDAY PARTY

On Tuesday, April 1st, Mrs. Felix Peckham had her 82nd birthday. Many of her friends in this city remembered and gathered at her home on Everett street in large numbers to help her celebrate the pleasing occasion. The house was a regular floral bower, many of her friends testifying to their friendship by sending these beautiful mementoes. She was also the recipient of many other tokens of regard. The members of the board of managers of the Children's Home who were in town were all present, and the occasion was rendered most enjoyable. Mrs. Peckham, who is now First Directress, has been connected with that institution since its beginning.

Some of the accumulation of cold weather that did not reach us in the winter months has been handed out to us in April. Thus far this month the weather has been very cold and disagreeable, some thermometers registering as low as eighteen Wednesday morning, which was one of the coldest mornings of April on record in Newport for many years. While there are as yet no reports of serious damage to fruit trees in this section, it may be that further south there was more damage. The season, which gave promise of being an early one, has been put back considerably.

The Easter ball by Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will undoubtedly be the big event of the Easter season in Newport. Mr. Henry G. Riley, who has staged some of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given in Newport, has charge of the arrangements, and this of itself is enough to insure the success of the affair.

A pair of horses attached to a vehicle from Port Adams ran away on Thames street on Tuesday afternoon, but were stopped by Patrolman Buckley and others before reaching the congested section. In making the stop Patrolman Buckley received severe scalp wounds which necessitated treatment by a physician.

An official test of the new tree sprayer recently purchased for the use of the highway department was made at the City wharf on Wednesday, and the machine was found to come up to the specifications.

Mr. Donald E. Spears of this city, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Rhode Island, was tendered a reception by Esther Rehkah Lodge on Wednesday evening, the occasion being a most enjoyable one.

Mr. Victor Baxter has tendered his resignation as business manager of the Newport Daily News, after several years' connection with that establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson R. Doby observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Channing street on Wednesday evening.

Colonel and Mrs. John C. Seabury have returned from Florida, where they spent the latter part of the winter.

THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY

"The Marriage of Kitty" at the Community Playhouse this week is one of the most pleasing of the productions that have been staged by the Community Players thus far. While the play last week was an excellent drama, "The Marriage of Kitty" is a pure comedy, abounding in situations that keep the audience convulsed in laughter. The work of the cast is splendid in all particulars and there is nothing to be criticised unfavorably.

The play is staged by Mr. Lionel Glenister, who has done the work with the thoroughness that has characterized all his efforts. The costumes are well selected and entirely in keeping with the characters portrayed. Mr. Glenister takes the part of Sir Reginald Belsize, the principal male role, and carries it out to perfection. Miss Rizer is "Kitty," about whom much of the action centers.

There are several new local faces seen in the cast this week, including Mr. Archibald C. Sherman and Mrs. Edmund W. Pardee, both of whom have done excellent work in the Unity Club productions for a number of years. Mr. William MacLeod and Mr. Alfred W. Brice, Jr., are also newcomers, and Miss Dorothy Willard is again in the cast, this time as the French maid.

An amusing comedy, such as "The Marriage of Kitty," seems to appeal to the public more than the heavier drama. The attendance for the remainder of the week promises to be exceedingly large.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The lecture on Christian Science in the Opera House last Sunday evening was attended by between 400 and 500 people. The speaker was William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York, member of the board of lecturers of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston. The speaker, who was introduced by Mr. Harry A. Titus, gave a most interesting address, being a very pleasing speaker and holding the attention of his audience for about an hour and a half. This church is growing quite rapidly in Newport.

SPRING TIME CHANGE

The change of time by advancing the clocks one hour went into effect last Saturday night with little confusion. Of course there were the usual stragglers who forgot to make the change when they retired Saturday night, with the result that some appeared at church on Sunday just as the services were over, but on the whole there was a very general compliance with the change. Since the change went into effect, the weather has been so disagreeable that as yet the increased hour of afternoon daylight has not had much appreciable effect, but the improvement will soon be more marked.

There were few changes of pastors for this locality made by the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its sessions in Taunton this week. Rev. W. I. Ward was detached from the First Church in this city and sent to Mansfield, Mass., and Rev. Frederick W. Coleman will come here from Brookline, Mass. Mr. Coleman is regarded as one of the ablest men in the Conference, and his appointment to the Newport church is very pleasing to the members of the congregation.

It is now hoped that the Postoffice will be open for business in the new Federal building by June 1. It will be a job of no inconsiderable magnitude to move into the new quarters, but in some respects it will be easier than moving out of the old, for considerable of the equipment that has been used in the temporary postoffice will not be carried into the new building.

Vincent Aloysius Murphy of this city, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward V. Murphy, has been named by Congressman-elect Clark Burdick for a vacancy in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. John Howard Benson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Benson, of this city, is the first alternate.

Box 514 was sounded from headquarters early Thursday morning in response to a telephone message, but when the apparatus arrived at the box, which is located on Beacon Hill, there was no indication of a fire. An investigation is being made by the police and fire department officials.

The local exemption board went out of existence on Monday, March 31, after many months of strenuous existence.

JAMES P. TAYLOR

Mr. James P. Taylor, one of the oldest and best known business men of Newport, died at the Tuck residence on Rhode Island avenue on Sunday after a considerable illness. He had been in failing health for some years and for the past few weeks his condition had been regarded as critical.

Although not a native Newporter, Mr. Taylor had spent practically all his life in Newport, his parents having come here from Cranston while he was a small child. He was born in Cranston on June 22, 1844, and soon after his father was made superintendent of the old Cranston mill in Newport.

When about twenty years of age Mr. Taylor began his career in the clothing business, being employed as clerk in the well known store of John E. Seabury. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Martin E. Bennett under the firm name of Taylor & Bennett, and engaged in a similar business, at first near Ferry Wharf on Thames street and later removing to the building then owned by the late Gorton Anderson. Mr. Bennett retired from the firm and Mr. Taylor carried on the business alone for a number of years, removing a few years ago to the Queen Anne building, owned by the Dennis estate. Last fall he sold out his interests to the James P. Taylor Company, because of failing health and soon retired from active participation in the business.

Mr. Taylor had a splendid reputation for staunch integrity and upright dealing. He had often been urged to accept public office but had consistently declined, with the exception of one term on the public school committee. For a number of years he had been an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, although in his early life he was an active member of the Central Baptist Church.

His wife, who was Miss Lillie Shaw Fales, died some six years ago, and since that time Mr. Taylor had made his home with William E. Tuck. He is survived by one sister, Mrs. Henry D. Scott of this city.

The funeral services were held at the residence of Mrs. Scott on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. R. R. White officiating. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

AUGUST BELMONT, JR.

Mr. August Belmont, Jr., died at the General Memorial Hospital in New York on Saturday last, following a major operation for intestinal trouble performed a few days before. He was the oldest son of Mr. August Belmont of New York and Newport, and was well known here. He was a member of the great banking firm of which his father was the head, and was also active in many other commercial organizations, being president of the Cape Cod Canal Company among many other activities. He is survived by a widow and five children.

The remains were brought to this city for interment, the burial taking place in the Perry Circle in the Island Cemetery.

MRS. WILLIAM H. JACKSON

Mrs. William H. Jackson, who died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, was a well known Newport woman, being one of the founders and long an active member of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. She had been in failing health for a long time, but her death came quite suddenly at the last, her husband being summoned from the State House in Providence on Tuesday to attend her bedside. She is survived by five daughters and three sons.

Mr. Thatcher Thayer Landers, who died in Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, was a former Newporter, being a son of the late Edward Landers, and brother of the late Postmaster Albert C. Landers. He was a veteran of the Civil War and left Newport many years ago. He was for a long time connected with the Boston & Maine Railroad, and was well known. He was the last of the five brothers, the others being Edward, James H., John B. and Albert C. Landers. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

There will likely be a shifting about of offices at the City Hall in the near future, as some departments seem to require additional accommodations. A private room attached to the Mayor's office is an urgent necessity.

Hon. James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, plans to spend the summer in Newport, having leased Pinard Cottage No. 5. He is expected to arrive here with Mrs. Gerard early in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis N. Fullerton are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

DAMAGED BY FIRE

There was a brisk fire in the store of Louis Dashoff on West Broadway on Monday morning, which did much damage to the stock in the store and caused the occupants of the tenements on the upper floor to flee to the street as best they could. The damage to the building was considerable and the firemen had a fight of more than a half hour before the recall sounded.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Eagan, who aroused the occupants of the tenements and assisted them to the street while another officer pulled in an alarm from box 21. When the apparatus arrived the fire had made big headway through the store, but had not progressed much above the first floor. Much water had to be used and there was considerable tearing away of partitions to get at the last traces of the fire.

The building was formerly owned by Captain "Jimmie" Egan, but was purchased some time ago by Fischel David. The two tenements were occupied by the family of Louis Dashoff and by Mrs. George H. Perry.

JAMESTOWN TOWN MEETING

There was considerable interest felt in the annual town meeting in the town of Jamestown on Wednesday, there being a brisk fight between the regular Republican nominees and a ticket nominated by citizens. The Republicans were everywhere successful by large majorities, the largest vote polled by the Citizens being 67, and the smallest by the Republicans being 133.

The officers elected are as follows:
Moderator—William S. Caswell.
Town Clerk—William H. Severance.
Town Council—Lewis W. Hull, John E. Brayman, Herbert H. Heid, Leonard S. Anthony, George H. Wright.
Town Treasurer—Ralph G. P. Hull.
Town Auditors—George Howland, Ferdinand Armbrust.
Town Sergeant—M. H. Kelly.
Tax Assessor—T. Remington Wright.
Tax Collector—Leroy S. Meredith.
Overseer of Poor—Herbert A. Gardner.
School Committee—(one year) William S. Caswell; (five years) Charles A. Westall.
Ferry Committee—George T. Carr.

YACHTS FOR THE COLLECTOR

Collector Frank E. Fitzsimmons, of Providence, was in town Thursday, looking over the patrol boats lately taken over by his department. These are the patrol vessels Artmar and Notoya, which have lately been in the service of the Navy. They will be used in the customs district of Rhode Island, and one will be stationed at Providence, the other at Newport.

The vessels are of the gasoline yacht cruiser type, converted during the war for guard and patrol service along the coast of the Second Naval District and the waters adjacent thereto. It is expected that they will be employed in various lines of customs activity, including the enforcement of the motor boat laws and regulations.

The vessels were delivered at Newport Wednesday to Deputy Collector William H. Walcott, acting for the collector.

That the Business Women's Club has come to stay was made evident by the large number of members who took supper at the Guest House of the Civic League Club on Washington Square Thursday evening and attended the regular monthly meeting afterwards. A delightful program for the month, including a dance to be given for the Marines at the Torpedo Station on next Thursday evening, was arranged, and the committees for the different evenings will be announced shortly.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie of this city has been presented with one of the special medals for distinguished service during the Liberty Loan campaigns. Admiral Cowie had charge of the work among the officers and men of the Navy on the Third and Fourth Liberty Loans. These special medals are made from the metal of captured German guns, and the other recipients are to be President Wilson, Former Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Glass.

Mr. Jere I. Greene retired from the employ of the New England Steamship Company on Tuesday, after a connection with that company and its predecessors extending over a period of fifty years. He will continue to conduct his ticket office, and will have quarters for a time in the office of the Newport Transfer Company.

Mrs. French E. Chadwick plans to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Helen Miller, in Utica, N. Y.

Milk in Newport has dropped in price from 15 to 14 cents a quart.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. John L. Simmons, who has been very ill with influenza, is slightly better, although still confined to her bed. She sees no one except her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Elliott have moved into the upper tenement of Mr. Antonio Goularte's house. They were formerly in one of the tenements at Sandy Point Farm.

Gardner and Alston Clarke have been spending a few days with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony.

The new iron gates with stone posts have been installed at the Portsmouth Cemetery. They are a bequest from the late Miss Martha Fish.

The children of the public schools are enjoying a fortnight's vacation.

There was no service at the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday, as the pastor, Mrs. Kathryn Cooper, was attending the annual conference at Taunton. Mrs. Cooper has been appointed to Portsmouth for another year.

Lester Coggeshall, Jr., met with a serious accident recently while playing. He fell down the cellar stairs, dislocating one elbow and bruising him badly. Dr. Sweet of Newport attended him.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in town, and McCorrie School was closed last week because of it. There is also a case near the Middletown line.

Mr. Theodore Lawton, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is now able to get out of doors.

Mrs. Andrew Durfee and her two children are visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton of Westfield, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Fish and Mrs. Clarence Bush of Fall River have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cornell and son Kenneth are visiting Mrs. Cornell's sister, Mrs. Clarence Leman of Braintree, Mass.

Miss Sarah Hall of Brookline, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Hall of Bristol Ferry Road.

The following pupils in the New-town Grammar School, Mrs. Lucy M. Phinney, teacher, were perfect in attendance—Lloyd Anthony, William Chase, James Napier, Jermaine Napier, Augusta Anthony, Mary Chase, Hilda De Costa, Annie Souza, Pauline Martens, Louise Resendes, Mary Resendes, Helen Pacheco, Edward Murphy, Herman Walker, Clifford Sherman, Alston Clarke, Thayer Chase, George Weaver.

A Community sing was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Briggs, who have been living with Mrs. Briggs' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brown, have begun housekeeping in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Naham Greene, who have been living in the Hedley cottage on Hedley street, have moved into the Sisson cottage near Cossy Corner, which Mr. Greene recently purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney T. Hedley, who have been living at Bristol Ferry, have moved into the Hedley cottage and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bowker and family of South Swansea have moved into the cottage vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Hedley.

Mrs. Warren R. Sherman and Mrs. George S. Sherman have been attending the semi-annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Providence, attending as delegates from this branch.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hayden of New Bedford, Mass., have been visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. George S. Sherman. When they returned to their home they were accompanied by Miss Phoebe Anthony, who is spending her vacation with them.

Mr. Harold Sherman, U. S. N. R. F., has arrived in Hoboken, N. J., from France. Mr. Sherman is serving on the Great Northern and will make another trip very soon.

Mr. Elliott Sowle, who has been in the employ of Mr. Frank L. Tallman, has severed his connections and begun farming. Mr. Leon Greene has succeeded Mr. Sowle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Austin Peckham, who have been spending the winter at Pensacola, Fla., are expected home today. Mr. Peckham has recently been discharged from the Naval Reserve Service. They will be with Mr. Peckham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham.

Miss Minnie E. Brophy, teacher at the Chase School, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Richmond Hambley of Acushnet.

Miss Abbie Anthony is seriously ill at her home near the Portsmouth Postoffice. Her sister, Miss Hattie Anthony, is caring for her and Miss Louise Chase is taking Miss Anthony's place at the Public Library.

Mr. Stockman Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Peckham, is expected to return from France within a few days, being on board a transport due in this country very soon. Mr. Peckham has been in the ambulance service for a long time, being one of the many American boys who volunteered their services for this work long before the United States entered the war. He has been in many thrilling and dangerous situations, and has seen innumerable heart-rending scenes of horror.

WOLVES of the SEA

By RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A New Plan of Escape.

Nothing occurred during the afternoon to disturb the routine work aboard or to cause me any uneasiness. Sunset brought clouds, and by the time it was really dark the entire sky was overcast, but the sea remained comparatively calm and the wind steady. It was a pleasant night in spite of the darkness, the air soft and refreshing. The locker was filled with flags, representing almost every nation on earth. I dragged these out and spread them on the deck about the cabin, thus forming a very comfortable bed, and at last induced the girl to lie down, wrapping her in a blanket. Finally I found a seat beside her on a coil of rope, and we fell into conversation.

This was the first opportunity we had enjoyed to actually talk with each other alone.

"Dorothy," I said humbly, "you were frightened last night. I cannot hold you to what you said to me then."

"You mean you do not wish to? But I was not frightened."

"And you still repeat what you said then? You said, 'I love you.'"

"Yes, I can repeat that—I love you."

"Those are dear, dear words; but I ought not to listen to them, or believe. I am not free to ask a pledge of you, or to beg you to trust me in marriage."

"Is not that rather for me to decide?" she questioned archly. "I make a confession now. You remember the night I met you on deck, when you had become the property of Roger Fairfax? I loved you then, although I scarcely acknowledged the truth even to myself. We are all alike, we Fairfaxes; we choose for ourselves, and laugh at the world. That is my answer, Geoffrey Carlyle; I give you love for love."

"I would ask an opportunity denied me—to stand once more in honor among men. I would not be ashamed before Dorothy Fairfax."

"Nor need you be," she exclaimed impulsively, her hands pressing mine. "You wrong yourself, even as you have been wronged. You have already done that which shall win you freedom, if it be properly presented to those in power. I mean that it shall be, once I am safely back in Virginia. Tell me, what are your plans with—this schooner?"

"To beach it somewhere along shore, and leave it there a wreck, while we escape. The men insist on it with good reason. They have been pirates, and might be hung if caught."

"And yet to my mind," she insisted earnestly, "that choice is most dangerous. I am a girl, but if I commanded here, do you know what I would do? I would sail this vessel straight to the Chesapeake and surrender it to the authorities. The men have nothing to fear with me aboard and ready to testify in their behalf. The governor will accept my word without a question. These men are not pirates, but honest seamen compelled to serve in order to save their lives; they mutilated and captured the bark, but were later overcome, and compelled to take the boats. The same plea can be made for you, Geoffrey, only you were there in an effort to save me. It is a service which ought to win you freedom. If the governor fall me, I will hear my story to the feet of the king. I am a Fairfax, and we have friends in England, strong, powerful friends."

"I am convinced," I admitted, after a pause, "that this course is the wiser one, but fear the opposition of the men. They will never go willingly."

"There is an argument which will overcome their fear: I mean cupidly. Each sailor aboard has an interest in the salvage of this vessel under the English law. Also there must be gold aboard—perhaps treasure also. Let the crew dream that dream and you will need no whip to drive them into an English port."

"Full pardon, and possibly wealth with it," I laughed. "A beautiful scheme, Dorothy, yet it might work. Still, if I know sailors, they would doubt the truth, if it came direct from me, for I am not really one of them."

"But Watkins is. Explain it all to him; tell him who I am, the influence I can wield in the colony, and then let him whisper the news to the others. Will you not do this—for my sake?"

"Yes," I answered; "I believe you have found the right course. If you will promise to lie down and sleep I will talk with Watkins now. I may catch some catnaps before morning, but most of the time shall be prowling about deck. Good night, dear girl."

She extended her arms, and drew me down until our lips met.

"You are actually afraid of me still," she said. "Why should you be?"

"Somehow, Dorothy, you have always seemed so far away from me I have never been able to forget. But now the touch of your lips has—"

"Broken down the last barrier?"

"Yes, forever."

"Are you sure? Would you not feel still less doubtful if you kissed me again?"

I held her closely, gazing down into the dimly revealed outline of her face, and this time felt myself the master.

I left her there and groped my own

way forward. I found Watkins awake. He listened gravely to what I had to say, with little comment, and was evidently weighing every argument in his mind.

"I've bin in Virginia and Maryland, sir," he said at last seriously, "and if the young woman is a Fairfax, she'll likely have influence enough for do just what she says. I'll talk it over with the lads. If they was only sure that was treasurers aboard I guess most of 'em would face hell ter git their hands on a share of it."

"Then why not search and see?"

He shook his head obstinately.

"Not me, sir! I don't prowl around in no cholera ship, loaded with dead men—not if I never git rich."

"Then I will," and I got to my feet in sudden determination. "You keep the deck while I go below. Light the lantern and bring it here. If there is any specie hidden aboard this hooker it will be either in the cabin or lazaret. And, whether there is or not, my man, the Santa Marie turns north tomorrow if I have to fight every sea wolf on board single-handed."

CHAPTER XXIX.

A Struggle in the Dark.

He came back with the lantern in his hand, a mere tin box containing a candle, the dim flame visible through numerous punctures. Neither of us spoke until my hand was on the companion door ready to slide it open.

"I'll not be in below," I said soberly. "Better go forward and see that your lookout men are awake, and then come back here."

The port stateroom I had not previously entered because of a locked door. I determined on breaking in here. There was no key in the lock, and the stout door resisted by efforts. Placing the lantern on the deck I succeeded finally in inserting the blade of a hatchet so as to gain a purchase sufficient to release the latch. As the door yielded a sharp cry assailed me from within.

It came forth so suddenly and with so wild an accent I stepped blindly backward in fright, my foot overturning the lantern, which, with a single flicker of the candle, went out. In that last gleam I saw a dim, grotesque outline fronting me. Then, in the darkness, gleamed two green, menacing eyes, growing steadily larger, nearer, as I stared at them in horror. Was it man or beast? Devil from hell, or some crazed human against whom I must battle for life? The green eyes glared into my face. I lifted my hand toward him, and touched—hair! My antagonist was a giant African ape.

Even as the big ape's grip caught me, ripping through jacket sleeve to the flesh, I realized my great peril, but I was no longer paralyzed with fear, helpless before the unknown. I drove my hatchet straight between those two gleaming eyes. The brute staggered back, dragging me with him. His humanlike cry of pain ended in a snarl, but, brief as the respite proved, it gave me grip on his under jaw and an opportunity to drive my weapon twice more against the hairy face. The pain served only to madden the beast, and before I could wrench free he had me clutched in an iron grip, my jacket torn to shreds. His jaws snapped at my face, but I had such purchase as to prevent their touching me, and mindless of the claws tearing at my flesh I forced the animal's head back until the neck cracked and the lips gave vent to a wild scream of agony. I dared not let go; dared not relax for

arms suddenly released their hold, letting me drop heavily to the deck.

By some good fortune I fell upon the discarded hatchet, and stumbled to my feet once more, gripping the weapon again in my fingers. I sprang straight toward him, sending the sharp blade of the hatchet crashing against the skull. The aim was good, the stroke a death blow, yet the monster got me with one paw, and we fell to the deck together, he savagely clawing me in his death agony. Then the hairy figure quivered and lay motionless. I released the stiffening grip, rising to my knees, only to immediately pitch forward unconscious.

When I came back once more to life I was upon the schooner's deck breathing the fresh night air, Dorothy and Watkins bending over me.

CHAPTER XXX.

Opening of the Treasure Chest.

The dawn came slowly, and with but little increase of light. The breeze had almost entirely died away, leaving the masts aloft motionless, the schooner barely moving through a slightly heaving sea, in the midst of a dull-gray mist. When Watkins emerged from the mist I proposed to him that we go below and continue the search for gold. He was not anxious to go and Dorothy persuaded me to let her go with me. In the room where the ape had been hidden we found a big chest and I set to work to open it.

It proved harder than I had believed, the staple of the lock clinging to the hard teak wood of which the chest was made. The lid was heavy, but as I finally forced it backward a hinge snapped and permitted it to drop crashing to the deck. For an instant I could see nothing within.

"Lift up the lantern, Dorothy, please. No, higher than that. What in God's name? Why, it is the corpse of a woman!"

I heard her cry out, and barely caught the lantern as it fell from her hand. At first I doubted the evidence of my own eyes, snatching the bit of flaring candle from its tin socket and holding it where the full glare of light fell across the gawsome object.

It was a woman, with lower limbs doubled back from lack of space, but otherwise lying as though she slept, so perfect in preservation her cheeks appeared flushed with health, her lips half smiling. It was a face of real beauty—an English face, although her eyes and hair were dark and her mouth and long earrings were unquestionably Spanish. A string of pearls encircled her throat, and there were numerous rings upon her fingers. The very contrast added immeasurably to the horror.

"She is alive! Surely she is alive!" The words were sobbed into my ear from Dorothy's lips.

"Alive! No, that is impossible!" I touched the figure with my hand. "The flesh is like stone," I said, "thus held lifeless by some magic of the Indies. What can it all mean? Who could the woman be? It is love or hate?"

"Not love, Geoffrey. Love would never do this thing. It is hate, the gloating of revenge; there can be no other answer—this is the end of a tragedy."

There was nothing, not a scrap of paper, not even the semblance of a wound exposed. The smile on those parted lips had become one of mockery; I could hear the slight no longer, and rose to my feet, clasping Dorothy close to me, as she still gazed down in fascination at the ghastly sight.

"We will never know. The man who could tell is dead."

"Captain Paradilla?"

"Who else could it be? This was his schooner, and here he alone could hide such a secret. There is nothing more we can learn, and the horror unnerves me. Hold the light, dear, while I replace the lid of the chest."

It required my utmost effort to accomplish this. I was glad to have the thing hidden, to escape the stare of those fixed eyes, the death smile of those red lips. It was no longer a reality, but a dream of delirium; I dare not think or speculate—my only desire being to get away, to get Dorothy away. In absolute terror I drew her with me to the open door—then stopped, paralyzed; the half revealed figure of a man appeared on the cabin stairs.

"Stop! Who are you?"

"Watkins, sir. I came below to call you. There's somethin' bloomin' odd takin' place out there in the fog, Captain Carlyle. We want yer on deck, sir, right away."

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Boat Attack.

We waited for us just without the companion, but my eyes caught nothing unusual as I emerged into the daylight. I could barely see amidships, and on either side hung the impenetrable bank of cloud, leaving sea and sky invisible.

"What is it, Watkins? Where are the men?"

"Forward, sir, a-hangin' over the starboard rail. That's somethin' curiously strange a-happenin' in that fog. Ole was the first ter hear the clatter ov an ear slippin' in a rowlock. Then, sir, while we was a-listenin' we both caught sound ov a Spanish oath, spoke as plain as if the buck was aboard."

"A lost boat, likely—shipwrecked sailors adrift in the fog; perhaps our other quarterboat. No one halted them?"

"No, sir; I told the men ter keep still till I called you."

The crew were all gathered at the rail, staring out into the mist, whispering to each other. I pressed my way among them. We may have been clinging there a minute or two, breathlessly listening. Then a voice spoke directly in front of me out from the dense fog.

"Try the port oar, Pedro; we must have missed the o—ship."

I straightened up as though struck, my eyes seeking those of Watkins, who stared back at me, his mouth wide open in astonishment.

"You heard that?" I whispered. "Do you know who spoke?"

"Do I? Dead or alive, sir, it was Manuel Estevan."

"Ay; no other, and alive enough, no doubt. Lads, come close to me and listen—they must not hear us out there. By some devil's trick the Namur has followed our course, or else yonder are a part of his crew cast away. They clearly know of us—perhaps had a glimpse through some rift in the cloud—and are seeking to board with a boat party. 'Tis not likely those devils know who we are; probably take us for a merchant ship becalmed in the fog and liable to become an easy prey, if they can only slip on us unseen. How are you, bulles? Ready to battle your old mates?"

"Those were no mates o' ours, sir," said Watkins indignantly. "They are half-breed mongrels, and no sailors; Estevan is a hell-hound, and so far as my voice goes, I'd rather die on this deck than ever again be a bloody pirate. It that the right words, lads?"

The others grumbled assent, but their muttered words had in them a ring of sincerity, and their faces exhibited no cowardice. One only asked a question.

"'Ter fightin', sir," he said grinning, "but what'll we use? Them lads ain't comin' aboard bare-handed, but damn if I've need a weapon on this hooker."

"Dad's three knives, an' a meat cleaver in der galley, sah," chimed in Sam.

"We'll do well enough; some of you have your sheath knives yet, and the rest can use belaying pins and capstan bars. The point is to not let them get aboard, and, if there is only one boat, we will be pretty even-handed. Pick up what you can, and man this rail—quietly now, hearties, and keep your eyes open."

It proved a longer wait than I expected. Unable to withstand the infection any longer I turned and took a few steps aft, thinking to gauge our progress by the wake astern. I was about the cabin on the port side when Dorothy called my name—a sudden accent of terror in her voice.

The alarm was sounded none too soon. Either fortune, or skill, had served these demons well. They had succeeded in circling the stern of the Santa Marie, unseen and unheard by anyone aboard. Even as she shrieked the alarm, a hand was at her throat, and she was struggling desperately in the merciless grip of a half-naked Indian.

Yet at that they were too late, the advantage of surprise had failed them. A half dozen had reached the deck, leaping from the rail, the others below clambering after their leaders, when with a rush we met them. It was a fierce, mad fight, fist and club, pitted

against knife and cutlass, but the defenders struck like demons incarnate. I doubt if the struggle lasted two minutes. I heard the blows, the onths, the cries of pain, the dull thud of wood against bone, the sharp clang of steel in contact, the shuffling of feet on the deck, the splash of bodies hurled overboard. Each man fought for himself, in his own way. I thought only of her, and leaped straight for her assailant with bare hands, smashing recklessly through the hasty guard of his cutlass and gripping the copper scabbard by hilt and pommel. I knew he felt to the deck beneath our feet, but I had my work cut out for me. He was a hell-hound, slippery as an eel in his half nakedness, strong as an ox, and fighting like a fiend. Yet, I had him foot, my grip unbreakable, as I forced his feet back against the rail, until it cracked, the swarthy body sliding inert to the deck. Whirling to assist the others I found no need. Except for bodies here and there the deck was clear; men were struggling in the chains; two below in the boat were endeavoring to cast off, and Schmitt, with Estevan helpless in his arms, staggered to the side and swung the shrieking Spanish cur overboard out into dark water. I heard the splash as he fell, the single cry his lips gave, but he never again appeared above the surface. Above the bedlam Watkins roared out an order.

"That's it, bulles! That's it! Now let her drop! We'll send them to hell where they belong. Good shot; she landed!"

It was the bark of a spare anchor, balanced for an instant on the rail, then sent crashing down through the frail bottom of the boat beneath. The wreck drifted away into the fog, the two miserable occupants clinging desperately to the gunwales. I lifted Dorothy to her feet, and she clung to me unsteadily, her face yet white.

"Watkins, have you figured up results?"

"Two of our men are cut rather badly, and one hasn't come to yet from a smart rap on the head."

"None got away?"

"Not less they swim, that's ax dead ones aboard. Four took ter the water, mostly because they hed to. The only livin' one o' the bunch is that nigger 'longside the wheel, an' nuthin' but a thick skull saved him."

"Then there were eleven in the party. What do you suppose has become of the others aboard the Namur?"

"I dunno, sir; they might be a waitin' out there in fog. Perhaps the nigger cud tell you."

I crossed over to where the fellow sat on a grating, his head in his hands, the girl still clinging to my sleeve, as though fearful of being left alone. The man was a repulsive brute, his face stained with blood, dripping from a cut across his low forehead. He looked up sullenly at our approach, but made no effort to rise.

"Look yere, you black villain!" roared Watkins, driving the lesson home with his foot, "don't be a playin' possum yer. Stand up an' answer mister Carlyle, or yer'll git a worse clip than I give yer afore. What is the bloody bark?"

"Poundin' her heart out on the rocks yonder," he said civilly, "unless she's slid off an' gone down. To the west, maybe a mile or so."

"What about the crew?"

"They got away, in the boats, an' likely mostly are ashore. We were in the last boat launched, and headed out so far ter get 'round a ledge o' rocks we got lost in the fog. Then the mist sorter opened an' give us a glimpse o' yer topsails. We didn't expect no fight, once we got aboard."

"Expected to find something easy, of course? Perhaps it would have been if—what is it you see out there, Simms?"

The seaman, who was standing with hollowed hands shading his eyes, started forth into the swirling drapery of fog, turned at my call and pointed excitedly.

"There's a bark aground yonder, sir; and it looks like the Namur!"

Even as I crossed the deck to his side the wreaths of obscuring mist seemed to divide, as though swept apart by some mighty hand, and there in the full glow of the sun, a picture in a frame, lay the wrecked vessel. Others saw it as I did, and gave vent to recognition.

"Damned if it ain't the old hooker!"

"She got what was coming to her all right mates."

"And she's lousy with treasure!"

"Come here, Sam! That's the last of the Namur."

The vessel was plainly a total wreck, rapidly pounding to death on a sharp ledge of rock. Both masts were down, and, lifted as the bow was, it was easy to perceive the deck was in splinters where falling spars and topmasts had crushed their way through. The bows had caught, seemingly jammed in between rocks, the stern sunk deep, with cabin port holes barely above reach of the waves. Not a living thing appeared on board, and, as the fog slowly drifted away, my eyes could discern no sign of any boat, no evidence of the crew, along the wide sweep of water. A voice aroused me.

"What was it you said, Jack, 'bout treasure on the old hooker? Why not get it afore it's too late?"

"It's thar, all right, Ole," and I knew the speaker to be Haines. "Ain't it, Mr. Carlyle?"

"Yes, lads, there must be money on board, unless those fellows took it with them in the boats. I know of fifty thousand pounds stolen in Virginia, and no doubt there is more than that. The bark is liable to slide off that rock any minute and go down like a stone. What do you say, bulles? Here is a risky job, but a pocket full of gold pieces, if we can get aboard and safely off again. Who'll go across with me?"

There was a babel of voices, the men crowding about me, all else forgotten as greed gripped their imaginations.

"Stand back, lads! I cannot use all of you. Four will be enough. You'll not lose anything of what we bring back; it'll be share and share alike, so fall to, hearties."

I paused an instant to speak to Dorothy, seated on the flag locker, explaining to her swiftly my object in exploring the wreck and pledging myself not to be reckless in attempting to board. I read fear in her eyes, yet she said nothing to dissuade me.

I slipped down a rope and dropped into the boat, taking my place with a steering oar at the stern, and we shot away through the green water. The Namur proved to be a more complete wreck than our distant view had revealed, and lying in a more precarious position. It was no pleasant job getting aboard, but ordering Haines to accompany me, and the others to lie by, I made use of a dangling backstay, and thus hauled myself up to a reasonably secure footing. The fellow joined me breathless, and together we perched on the rail to gain view of the deck.

It was a distressing, hopeless sight, the vessel rising before us like the roof of a house, the deck planks stove in, a horrible jumble of rumpling ring bolts, booms and spars, blocking the way forward. There were three bodies tangled in the wreckage within our sight, crushed out of all human resemblance, and the face of a negro, caught beneath the ruins of the galley, seemed to grin back at me in death.

Every timber groaned as the waves struck and rocked the sodden mass, and I had no doubt but that the vessel had already broken in two.

Haines was evidently reluctant, but sailor enough to follow as I lowered myself to the deck, clinging hard to keep my footing on the wet incline. A light spar had lodged here, and by making this a species of bridge, we crept as far as the companion, the door of which was open, and gained a view of the scene below. It was a dismal hole in the dim light, but presented no obstacle to our entrance, and I led the way down the stairs, gripping the rail to keep from falling.

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Xmas B. C.

Xmas was celebrated many hundred years before Christ was born. It was in honor of Tammus, one of the Babylonian sun gods. They had three, Baal, Ashtaroth and Tammus, and built many temples in their honor. The letter "T" was changed to "X," as this was considered a sign of the holy entrance into the temple of the gods of the sun.

The Mercury.

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Why don't President Wilson come home and let Europe settle with Germany? He is now said to be stoutly opposing the French claims beyond absolute needed military security. France has been the great sufferer in this war and she should have all the demands of Germany. This nation is not vitally interested in the terms of peace and should have kept its hands off from the fight and the President should have stayed at home where he is needed.

We have not a bit of sympathy with nor tolerance for the unspokeable Hun, says Col. Harvey. We would have the Peace Congress prescribe the stiffest possible terms of peace, embody them in a treaty, and present it to the Berlin or the Weimar government on the point of a bayonet with a peremptory Accipio hoc! But when it comes to asking it to sign a treaty creating a League of Nations of which League it is not to be a member, really, even a Hun has a right to demur at some things!

The suggestion, an interesting one, is made that since Congress has the sole power to declare war, it must have in some way the power to end war. The declaration of war was, of course, an Act of Congress, and a Congress is supposed to be competent at any time to amend or to repeal its own acts. However that may be in the last analysis, there is no question that Congress should and if it were in session would exert a decided influence upon the process of peace-making; which is perhaps one reason why the President does not call Congress into session.

The Government took over the railroads and immediately the rates, both freight and passenger, went up one-half. The roads had been asking for years for a very slight increase, but the powers would not give it. The Government, arbitrarily and without reason, after the war ended, took over the telegraph and telephone lines, and on April 1st raised the rates on both telegraph and telephone service twenty-five per cent, and at the same time the service has been badly demoralized. It will take the Companies years to get back where they were under private management. Truly, the Government is a great disturber of economical business.

It was recalled last week, says Harvey's Weekly, that it was just a year before that the last great German drive, which went so far, was begun. A year ago the Huns were imminently menacing the Channel Ports and Paris, and now the Allies are in possession of the Rhine. It is interesting and should be profitable to recall, too, that a year ago the Allies were harmoniously united under a Generalissimo, and now they are at sixes and sevens among themselves. It was their union under one commander that gave them their victory in war. It is to be hoped that their present disunion will not cause them to lose the fruits of that victory in peace.

The next Government loan to be floated will begin on April 21st, and calls for six billions of dollars. This will not be an easy loan to float for various reasons. First, the War is over and the patriotic part does not appeal as in the former loans. Second, the wastefulness of the Government, seen by the people every day and in many ways, does not make the people more anxious to put money into such a sinking fund. It is more than probable that at least one-half the money that has been furnished the Government has been absolutely wasted. The public is well aware of that fact. It is very doubtful if the people will take hold of this loan with any great relish, so if the sum asked for is raised, it will have to be by banks and bankers and great moneyed institutions generally.

The State Senate on Wednesday passed in concurrence the bill demanding the Attorney General to obtain from the U. S. Supreme Court a decision as to the constitutionality of the National prohibition law passed by 45 of the 48 states. The prohibition law goes into effect next January. According to Senator Morgan of Warwick it will take three or four years to get the decision, so it would seem that the action of the General Assembly is entirely useless. There may be strong feeling against the prohibition law and its enforcement will no doubt be a dead letter in many parts of the country, yet it is the law, adopted in the regular way laid down for Constitutional amendments and it will have to remain the law of the land until repealed in the same way that it was adopted.

The wedding of Miss Helen Arden Peabody, daughter of the late George Lee Peabody, and Rev. Charles Russell Peck, will take place in June.

SOME MORE SCANDAL

Special Correspondence of the Mercury

Washington, April 1.—One of the latest scandals in the government administration in Washington, comes in the form of charges of extravagance and inefficiency in the administration of the bureau of War Risk Insurance. Such a tremendous amount of evidence has been introduced and so much pressure brought to bear that a rigid Congressional investigation has been promised. In this connection it is reported in official circles that a resolution will be introduced as soon as Congress convenes providing for the complete merger of the war risk bureau with the pension bureau of the Interior Department.

The greatest amount of criticism of the war risk bureau has resulted from the so-called investigation of Class B allotments. These allotments which are made in favor of either parent, sister or brother were all placed under an expensive investigation under the assumption by the heads of the bureau that too much money was being expended. The result was the cutting off of many of these allowances and in thousands of cases a refund was called for. This brought about hardship in hundreds of cases, where men in the service had to pay back not only what was taken from their pay but also the allotment made by the government because their dependents were unable to do so. The tremendous outcry that came from all over the country as a result of this order caused the bureau to suspend all of these cases for another investigation with the result that thousands of cases have been suspended since December 1918 with no decision in sight at this time.

The latest charge against this bureau comes from Thomas Robinson Dawley, Jr., who until recently was connected with the bureau. His charges are set forth in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Glass. Mr. Dawley was an examiner of claims, starting work in October and he was dismissed from his office February 28, because, as he puts it, I proved too efficient for the bureau. In his letter to Secretary Glass he says: "During my short tenure of office never have I seen such a display of executive incapacity, either at home or abroad, in a business and professional career extending over many years. Examiners, stenographers, messengers, went about the building holding conversations whenever and wherever they pleased. Stenographers at relatively high salaries, in some instances mere school girls and boys, in other instances matured women, assigned to take dictation from me, in some instances were unable to read their own stenographic notes, and some did not understand the rudiments of punctuation. Young men employed as examiners in some instances turned their work over to their stenographers while they absented themselves from the building, the specific instance of one being called to my attention who made weekly trips to Baltimore. There was no supervision of either the examiners or the stenographers, and my various complaints because of the inefficiency of the service which I was obliged to depend upon went unheeded. Further than that, upon addressing a memorandum to H. C. Houlihan, chief of the division, with a view of getting better service, an unjustifiable attempt was made to find fault with one of my cases, and I was abused in a cowardly and uncalled-for manner."

Mr. Dawley closes his letter by stating that he attempted, upon the advice of Congressman Campbell of Kansas, to bring the matter to the attention of the chief of the bureau, Colonel Henry D. Linsley, and that two days after this attempt he was notified that his services had been discontinued.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The House has this week passed the appropriation bill in the form in which it was reported by the finance committee, and it now goes to the Senate for concurrence. It will probably be reported out in a short time. The Senate has passed the resolution in concurrence, directing the Attorney General to take steps to secure the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment, although there was a hard fight made against the resolution in the Senate.

A bill slightly changing the specifications for pure milk is causing considerable talk through the State, and the Senate committee on agriculture will give a public hearing on the measure next Tuesday; a large attendance is expected.

The end of the session is in sight and next Friday is the last day for reporting measures from committees except by unanimous consent. The time for introducing new business has expired, and the committees are now busy in clearing up the business on hand. There has as yet been no motion to suspend the rules for the end-of-the-session rush, and it is probable that this may be avoided. It is expected that the final adjournment will be taken very near the sixtieth day, without much run-over.

GOODER SENSE

According to the Department of Commerce, the peanut industry is growing in China, though exports to the United States were practically barred in 1918 under war-emergency restrictions. In 1917 we spent \$325,000 for Chinese peanuts. In 1918, with war restrictions in force, we spent only \$20,000. With war restrictions removed we shall resume purchases unless a Republican Congress can induce a Democratic President to sign a protective tariff law. An annual net expenditure of \$600,000 is not much, but it is too much to pay for Chinese peanuts when we can raise them at home.

"Midst all his luxurious voyages across the Atlantic, his parades before the cheering throngs, his festivities with royalty and his dictation of peace treaties, President Wilson should reflect that 'No bird ever flew so high but that he had to light.'"

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan V. Mott are having a \$50,000 Estey organ installed at their home at Gray Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Marshall of Providence have moved into the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell Peckham.

Lenten Services

Chaplain Hilderbrandt, U. S. N., of the Training Station, was the speaker at the Berkeley Parish House on Sunday evening. There was a fine attendance and all enjoyed the address. Chaplain Hilderbrandt will soon be placed on the inactive list and will return to his parish in Bergen Field, N. J. Rev. George W. Manning was the preacher at the Lenten services on Wednesday evening. On Friday evening there were Lenten services at St. George's School with Rev. Harry Beal of Grace Church, New Bedford as the preacher. The parish were invited to this service and many availed themselves of the opportunity. On Sunday Rev. Robert Walker, Chaplain of the Massachusetts State Reformatory at Concord Junction, will address the meeting in the Parish House in the afternoon at three o'clock. In the evening he will speak at St. George's School. Next Tuesday evening Rev. Mr. White of the First Presbyterian Church of Newport, will be the speaker. Chaplain Borden, U. S. N., of Newport, is to address the congregation at the Berkeley Church soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bearyean and family of Yonkers, N. Y., have arrived at the Smythe farm for the summer.

Mr. Howard Bailey of New Bedford is visiting his mother, Mrs. Kate Bailey of West Main Road.

Mrs. Nathaniel Champlin of Forest avenue is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. George A. Sturtevant of New Bedford.

News from Wagoner Leroy W. Peckham, who is with the Army of Occupation at Brohl, Germany, has been received. He reported that he was enjoying a week's furlough in western France and Spain. This is his first furlough since he left Camp Devens in July.

Miss Elizabeth Peckham gave a talk before the Paradise Club on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Harry E. Peckham. Her subject was "Children's Welfare Work." On Friday she addressed the Oliphant Club.

Mrs. Hannah Titcomb of Providence is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Vincent Leonard of Forest avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sisson are being congratulated upon the birth of a son.

The pupils of St. George's School have returned after the Easter vacation.

Miss Elizabeth P. Anthony, a teacher at Montclair, N. J., is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony on Turner Road.

Sergeant Everett M. Bailey, who recently returned from two years' service overseas in the aviation department, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Kate Bailey.

Mr. James Ritchie is erecting a water-mill at his home on Miantonomi avenue.

Mrs. Eliza Clarke Peckham entertained at a "quilting bee." Twenty-two persons were present and enjoyed the novelty, as such parties are almost unknown now. Dinner was served. The quilting frames were loaned by Mrs. Wallace Farum of Peru, Vt.

Mrs. Clara B. Grinnell has been attending the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Taunton and has been guest of her daughter, Mrs. Howard K. Sherman. She also attended the semi-annual thank-offering convention of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union in Providence.

Edith A. Van Alstyne, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Van Alstyne, of Third Beach Road, has been ill with tonsillitis.

Meeting of Aquidneck Grange

The regular monthly meeting of Aquidneck Grange was held in Town Hall with Worthy Master Clifford B. Ward in the chair. Mrs. William Spooner reported upon the proposed Wauville entertainment and Worthy Master Ward appointed Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham and Mr. Fred F. Webber a committee to have charge of this entertainment. The third and fourth degrees were conferred upon three candidates. Worthy Overseer Russell Morgan Peckham gave an account of the big parade in New York to welcome the 27th Division home from overseas. He also exhibited pictures. Mrs. William M. Spooner and Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham served refreshments. County Deputy Arthur A. Sherman, Worthy Master of Newport County Pomona Grange, and Jesse I. Durfee were present and spoke briefly. There were several other guests.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Sunday School Elects Officers

The Center Methodist Church Sunday School held their annual election of officers and teachers last Sunday morning, when the following were elected for the ensuing year:

Superintendent—Mr. Henry Heinz. Assistant Superintendent—Mrs. Earl Lockwood.

Secretary—Mr. George Mitchell. Assistant Secretary—Mr. Adrian Mitchell.

Treasurer—Mr. Ernest Mitchell. Teachers—Rev. Herbert Crossley, Mrs. Crossley, Mrs. Crook Allen, Mrs. Wm. B. Sharp, Mrs. Earl Lockwood, and Mrs. Wm. Teal.

Mrs. Charles Allen and Miss Loretta Dunn have returned to the Island after a two-months' sojourn in New York City.

Chicken Supper

An old-fashioned chicken supper with all the fixings was held at the Checker Club last Thursday night, covers being laid for fourteen. President F. E. Lockwood and Dr. F. B. Husted served as Committee and were assisted by Mr. Winifred Arnold, who officiated in the culinary department. Dr. Husted demonstrated to the satisfaction of all that he still retained his old time cunning in the art of dis-



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., April 5, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm wave to cross continent April 2 to 6 and 7 to 11, storm waves 3 to 7 and 8 to 12, cool waves 4 to 8 and 9 to 13. Forces of this storm will be greater than the average. Its opening will bring high temperatures and its closing a cold wave with frosts farther south than average of the season. All features of these two storms will increase in force from April 1 to 12. Temperatures very high as the warm wave comes in, particularly April 2 to 6, and very low as the cool wave comes in, particularly near April 11 to 13. Most rain of April will occur from 4 to 13.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about April 12, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of April 13, plains sections 14, mountain 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 15, eastern sections 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 17.

This storm will be preceded by the coldest weather of April. It will start the temperatures upward and they will reach a high point of the month as the warm wave of April 18 to 22 reaches your section. The storms will be of greater than average force and rainfall less than usually comes with well-developed storms. April will average warmer than usual 19 to 30 and less than usual rain from 14 to 30.

We are now within the crop growing season when prospective crop conditions will have much to do with prices of grain and cotton. I have continually advised producers not to sell grain or cotton at the reduced prices and all will see that my advice were good. It is not best for me to publicly advise about buying and selling during the crop growing season, but any subscriber of this paper may hear from me if they will send an addressed and stamped envelope and state what papers they are subscribers to. I am expecting frequent changes in the markets on account of changes in cropweather conditions.

setting and the members persisted in keeping his "arm bent" for a considerable time after the signal was sounded, calling all from labor to refreshment.

"Clam Club" to Re-Organize

The "Clam Club," whose membership comprises several commercial travellers from Providence, together with some of the Island's leading citizens, and who make their headquarters on festive occasions at Tal Dodge's hostelry, are about to convene and hold their annual election of officers, the event to be followed by a banquet and a boxing match. The committee of arrangements consists of President Bates of Jacob With & Co., and Elmer Hines, wholesale tobacco dealer, both of Providence, and Sheriff Andrew V. Willis and Rep. "Kit" Littlefield of New Shoreham. The program as drawn up presents the following numbers:

Chas. Arnold and "True" Dodge Female Impersonator, "Bony" Rose Buck and Wing Dancing Sheriff Willis and Elmer Himes Tenor Solo, Zeke Rose Four Round Boxing Exhibition "Hi Ball" vs. "Dutch Ed" (Referee, Dwight Dunn)

Contortionist, Elmer Allen Musical Selection, Arnold and Dodge Whistling Duet, "Deep Water" Bill and Link Payne

Ensign W. Earl Dodge, son of Pilot "Tal" Dodge, who left Block Island in January on the U. S. S. C. No. 264, a 110-footer, bound for Seattle, is now on the Pacific coast, according to a letter written to his mother from Baboon, Canal Zone, and dated March 13th, 1919.

Lawrence Cady Millikin is demonstrating a brand new thirst-quenching concoction to the soda water merchants to introduce to their customers the coming season. According to the label it is to be known as "Love Me." The "Cherry Club" pronounce it a howling success.

Arthur Rose, night operator in the Island Exchange, Providence Telephone Co., has resumed his duties at the office, having spent the week-end with friends in "Pilot Hill."

Marshall Ball and family have arrived on the Island, after spending the winter in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Channing Littlefield have gone to New York City for a brief stay. Mr. John McDonald is acting manager of the "Spartan Club" during Mr. Littlefield's absence.

Miss Doris Mitchell, organist at the Center Church, is visiting relatives in Newport.

Mrs. Hope Rose, President of the local Red Cross Chapter, returned to the Island Sunday after a visit with her niece in Groton, Conn.

Deaths.

In this city, March 28, Margaret, daughter of William Quigley.

In this city, 29th ult., James P. Taylor, in his 72d year.

In this city, 30th ult., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore B. Dawley, Mary McMahon.

In this city, April 1, Sarah E., wife of William H. Jackson.

At Wallum Lake, 29th ult., Peter Nelson, aged 65 years.

August Belmont, Jr., son of August Belmont and Beatrice Belmont, Mercantile and husband of Alice De Gouville Belmont, at the General Memorial Hospital, March 29th, New York.

In Davisville, R. I., March 31, Stuckey Allen, son of the late Ebenezer and Sarah (Tillinghast) Brown, aged 65 years.

Weekly Almanac, APRIL, 1919

STANDARD TIME.

Time	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5 AM	6:22	7:13	12:10	12:45	12:11	12:12
6 AM	6:29	7:20	12:17	12:52	12:18	12:19
7 AM	6:36	7:27	12:24	12:59	12:25	12:26
8 AM	6:43	7:34	12:31	13:06	12:32	12:33
9 AM	6:50	7:41	12:38	13:13	12:39	12:40
10 AM	6:57	7:48	12:45	13:20	12:46	12:47
11 AM	7:04	7:55	12:52	13:27	12:53	12:54
12 PM	7:11	8:02	12:59	13:34	12:59	13:00
1 PM	7:18	8:09	13:06	13:41	13:06	13:07
2 PM	7:25	8:16	13:13	13:48	13:13	13:14
3 PM	7:32	8:23	13:20	13:55	13:20	13:21
4 PM	7:39	8:30	13:27	14:02	13:27	13:28
5 PM	7:46	8:37	13:34	14:09	13:34	13:35
6 PM	7:53	8:44	13:41	14:16	13:41	13:42
7 PM	8:00	8:51	13:48	14:23	13:48	13:49
8 PM	8:07	8:58	13:55	14:30	13:55	13:56
9 PM	8:14	9:05	14:02	14:37	14:02	14:03
10 PM	8:21	9:12	14:09	14:44	14:09	14:10
11 PM	8:28	9:19	14:16	14:51	14:16	14:17
12 AM	8:35	9:26	14:23	14:58	14:23	14:24
1 AM	8:42	9:33	14:30	15:05	14:30	14:31
2 AM	8:49	9:40	14:37	15:12	14:37	14:38
3 AM	8:56	9:47	14:44	15:19	14:44	14:45
4 AM	9:03	9:54	14:51	15:26	14:51	14:52
5 AM	9:10	10:01	14:58	15:33	14:58	14:59
6 AM	9:17	10:08	15:05	15:40	15:05	15:06
7 AM	9:24	10:15	15:12	15:47	15:12	15:13
8 AM	9:31	10:22	15:19	15:54	15:19	15:20
9 AM	9:38	10:29	15:26	16:01	15:26	15:27
10 AM	9:45	10:36	15:33	16:08	15:33	15:34
11 AM	9:52	10:43	15:40	16:15	15:40	15:41
12 PM	9:59	10:50	15:47	16:22	15:47	15:48
1 PM	10:06	10:57	15:54	16:29	15:54	15:55
2 PM	10:13	11:04	16:01	16:36	16:01	16:02
3 PM	10:20	11:11	16:08	16:43	16:08	16:09
4 PM	10:27	11:18	16:15	16:50	16:15	16:16
5 PM	10:34	11:25	16:22	16:57	16:22	16:23
6 PM	10:41	11:32	16:29	17:04	16:29	16:30
7 PM	10:48	11:39	16:36	17:11	16:36	16:37
8 PM	10:55	11:46	16:43	17:18	16:43	16:44
9 PM	11:02	11:53	16:50	17:25	16:50	16:51
10 PM	11:09	12:00	16:57	17:32	16:57	16:58
11 PM	11:16	12:07	17:04	17:39	17:04	17:05
12 AM	11:23	12:14	17:11	17:46	17:11	17:12
1 AM	11:30	12:21	17:18	17:53	17:18	17:19
2 AM	11:37	12:28	17:25	18:00	17:25	17:26
3 AM	11:44	12:35	17:32	18:07	17:32	17:33
4 AM	11:51	12:42	17:39	18:14	17:39	17:40
5 AM	11:58	12:49	17:46	18:21	17:46	17:47
6 AM	12:05	12:56	17:53	18:28	17:53	17:54
7 AM	12:12	13:03	18:00	18:35	18:00	18:01
8 AM	12:19	13:10	18:07	18:42	18:07	18:08
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7 PM	13:36	14:27	19:24	19:59	19:24	19:25
8 PM	13:43	14:34	19:31	20:06	19:31	19:32

MEXICO GIVES JAPANESE LAND

Lower California Property's Sale Is Confirmed by General Aguirre.

BOUGHT FROM AMERICANS.

Restrictions as to Coast and Proximity of Boundary Line Observed. Official Does Not Believe Monroe Doctrine Is Flouted.

Mexico City.—That concessions have been granted to Japanese corporations to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California was the statement made by Gen. Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture.

There was nothing in the concessions, it was asserted by the under secretary, that might possibly lead to difficulties as far as the Monroe Doctrine was concerned.

In the interview Gen. Aguirre is quoted as follows:

"It is absurd to give credit to or take seriously the news published today that there is imminent and international conflict because of the fact that Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California, said to belong to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles.

"In the first place, the lands, which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican Land Company, were declared the property of the pre-constitutional government on April 7, 1917, which action rendered void the concession granted to the Mexican Land Company. Since then the government has appointed a commission to divide these lands and sell them to Mexicans in small lots.

"Moreover, even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in Lower California they cannot be aided by our government, since the Mexican constitution in article XXXVII, expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone 100 kilometers (approximately thirty-three miles) wide from a foreign frontier nor in a belt fifty kilometers (seventeen miles) wide along the shores of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

"Even though the Japanese subjects secure Mexican citizenship they could not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as it is declared they seek to buy. This equals nearly 400,000 hectares (a hectare is 2.471 acres), which is far above the legal limit placed on the purchase of lands, which restricts all persons and companies to a maximum of 2,800 hectares (7,000 acres)."

Washington Takes Notice.

Washington.—Reports that concessions have been offered to Japanese corporations to exploit agricultural lands in Lower California have been current here for some weeks and it is understood that both the Japanese embassy and the state department have been apprised of the situation. Unless the League of Nations proposals bring about a change in the attitude which Japan is maintaining toward purchase or lease of land by Japanese in Mexico, it is not believed by officials that Tokio will permit any such deal to be carried out.

The attitude of Japan is not to permit Japanese to acquire land in Mexico unless the United States government sanctions the move in advance. So far several American financiers have attempted to persuade the state department to permit them to sell land in Mexico to the Japanese, but without success.

Property Once A Ranch.

Los Angeles.—Ranch properties of the California and Mexican Land Company are owned by a group of Los Angeles capitalists and bankers. They include, it is said, one ranch of 10,000 acres situated in the Imperial Valley and several ranches totalling about 800,000 acres in Lower California.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

Official circles in Paris are close to despair over the deadlock and consequent delays in the peace conference. France now is slowly and unwillingly yielding some of her reparations and financial demands. The League of Nations Drafting Committee has completed its work.

President Wilson told members of the house of representatives now in Paris of difficulties delaying peace. The Paris Matin declares that any guarantee awarded to France by the Peace Congress will be in vain unless she occupies the east bank of the Rhine.

Paris is pretty well convinced that after all Poland will not get Danzig and a corridor to the Baltic. Lloyd George objects to the cession of this territory to the Poles, and the American delegation is said to support his view that it would result in a German "irredenta."

The American peace delegates take a pronounced stand against the French proposal for a military wall from the Baltic to the Black Sea to stop the spread of Bolshevism.

The Bolsheviks evacuate Kieff and turn their attention to the advancing Rumanian troops.

The Maine House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in indefinitely postponing the act relating to intoxicating liquors, fixing the percentage of alcohol at one-half per cent. It was stated during debate that Maine is the only prohibitory state having a three per cent alcohol standard.

GENERAL MANGIN.

French Officer Will Lead War On the Bolsheviks.



General Mangin stopped the Germans in the Solsona sector in the critical days after the beginning of the German offensive in July, and it was the French, American and British troops under his command who began the allied counter offensive which ended in the armistice on November 11.

50,000 VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE

Discharged Soldiers Who Were Held in America Are Expected to Respond Eagerly.

Washington.—An immediate call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe has been prepared by the war department. As an incentive to enlistment early duty in France as a relief for men in the expeditionary forces who wish to return home will be offered to the volunteers.

Enlistment in this special force will be for three years. The men will be concentrated at Camp Meade, Md., and probably will be sent overseas in contingents of 1,000 strong.

War department officials expressed confidence that no trouble would be experienced in raising the 50,000 men or an even greater number if it should be found that additional increments were necessary. The bulk of the men are expected to come from recently discharged troops, who after a short "vacation" as civilians desire to return to army life.

Another incentive expected to have a decided effect on the recruiting campaign is looked for among the men, who, after having been drafted and trained, were prevented from going overseas by the promulgation of the armistice. Opportunity to see service in Germany, it is thought, will lead many of these to enlist.

A number of officers, probably ten or twelve, will be sent overseas with each unit of 1,000 men.

These will be used at the concentration camp to give the preliminary training necessary to whip the men into casual organizations and to make the required examinations. On arrival in Europe they will take the places of officers who are eligible for discharge.

New American Commander to Start for Archangel Soon.

London.—Brigadier General Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., who has received command of the American expedition in northern Russia, will leave London in a few days with a fair sized detachment of engineers, sanitary workers and replacement officers for Archangel. The engineers predominate in the detachment. They will be used to repair and improve the roads from the American front back to the sea.

First American Railroad Troops Reach Murman Coast.

Archangel.—The first detachment of American railroad troops, destined for work on the Murman railway, has arrived on the Murman coast. Other detachments are expected to follow soon.

GERMAN TRICK FAILS IN CHILE.

Berlin Attempts to Lease Interned Ships Awarded to United States. Santiago, Chile.—Germany has surprised the Chilean government by pretending to consider valid negotiations which Chile entered into for the leasing of the German ships in Chile which are soon to be handed over to the United States in keeping with an agreement reached at the Peace Conference. The Chilean government announces that it does not recognize the contract as it was never completed.

CROSS SEA PLANE CARRIES 50.

Canadian Flier Plans Trip in Twenty Hours.

Halifax, N. S.—Col. Ray Collishaw, a Canadian aviator, sailed on the steamship Olympic for England to bring back an airplane with which to enter the transatlantic contest. Col. Collishaw expects to accomplish the flight in twenty hours. His machine will be equipped with five motors of 400 h. p. power each, capable of carrying fifty people and remaining in the air for thirty hours.

The Massachusetts Soldiers' and Sailors' Bureau of Information has passed out of existence. After somewhat more than a year's activity, it passed into the hands of the Adjutant General's department at the State House. The bureau was established by former Governor McCall with Charles S. Baxter as director.

NINE AIRSHIPS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Eight British and One Italian Machine Will Try for \$50,000 Prize.

EXPECT AMERICAN SURPRISE.

English Fliers Hope to Be Off Before Americans Reach Newfoundland. Departure From Rockaway Beach Not Determined.

London.—Captain C. W. F. Morgan, the assistant pilot and navigator of the Martinsyde two seater biplane entered for the Daily Mail \$50,000 transatlantic flight prize, has left London for Liverpool, whence he will board a steamship for Newfoundland.

The second week in April should see at least four competitors ready at their starting point, and unless American enthusiasts have been making preparations about which nothing is known on this side it looks as if the first attempt to fly the Atlantic will fall to British airmen.

The contest has interested the most famous pilots and aeronautical constructors. Sydney Pickle and Harry Hawker (both Australians) and F. Raynham were prominent in air navigation before the war, and Major J. C. P. Wood, who will pilot a short Rolls-Royce biplane, has a fine flying record with the British air force.

Captain Morgan, navigator of the Martinsyde Rolls-Royce biplane, lost his right leg below the knee in the war. Morgan says his artificial limb does not hamper him when flying. Sydney Pickle, the pilot in a Rolls-Royce biplane, was piloting his motor from France in a seaplane in July, 1918, when the engine failed over the channel, but, refusing the assistance of a steamship, he repaired the engine on the water and "taxied" into Folkestone. Pickle learned to fly in the Bristol biplane fleet in the earliest types of Caudron, Grahame White and Handley-Page machines. Since then he has flown nearly every type.

Capt. Arthur Payze, the first British entrant, who is still working on a Whitehead biplane at Richmond, has had remarkable escapes. While flying over the lines in France he was hit on the head by shrapnel, and fell several hundred feet before regaining control of his machine. He was piloting a machine in which the late A. Poye of the Whitehead Aircraft Company carried out his fatal experiment with a parachute and saw the unfortunate aviator fall 1,000 feet to death.

Major Wood is probably the youngest aviator in the competition, and he will pilot a short Rolls-Royce biplane. His early experience was in the last African campaign, afterward he was on the Western front, where he gained the reputation of being a very stout pilot. He has flown more than 10,000 hours in service flights.

Transocean Flight Hinges on Weather.

Washington.—While final plans for the projected transatlantic flight of naval seaplanes are rapidly taking form, the officers in charge have not decided upon even a tentative date for the start. It was explained officially at the Navy department that the departure would be controlled as much by wind storms current at Newfoundland as by clear weather.

After the machines reach Newfoundland from Rockaway Beach they must have a final tuning up and then the start must be made between storms which sweep down from the Arctic every three or four days. The beginning of the flight must be so gauged, it was explained, that the machines will not overtake one storm as it slows down before dissipating at sea and yet will not be caught in a second squall.

Before "jumping off" for the actual crossing of the ocean the seaplanes will be called upon to make a longer voyage than has yet been negotiated by naval machines—that from Rockaway Beach to Newfoundland. At least one stop will be made on this flight, probably at Halifax, for fuel.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—A rousing send-off is given to Vice Admiral Sims as he leaves London for America, the cheering by thousands and the beaming of cowbells making it a noisy affair.

PARIS.—The Peace Congress will issue a call for a worldwide conference in Paris to assure freedom of transit, hoping to internationalize ports and regulate the use of waterways.

WASHINGTON.—Senators and others prominent and of both political parties approve Elihu Root's proposal that the Monroe doctrine be reserved in the League of Nations covenant.

ROME.—It was officially announced the blockade in the Adriatic sea had been removed.

WASHINGTON.—Simultaneously with Attorney General Palmer's announcement that trust immunity for the war period had come to an end, the Corn Products Company withdraws its appeal in the United States Supreme Court and agrees to dissolve.

BUDAPEST.—The Hungarian Soviet government has sent a delegation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of alliance against the entente. German officers are in Budapest to reorganize the Hungarian army.

George Luca, the oldest resident of Somers, Conn., died last week in his 103d year. He was born in this town Feb. 14, 1919, and always lived there. A month ago, he walked two miles to the trolley line and went visiting in Agawam, Mass., and during the trip contracted a cold which caused his death.

MRS. CARRIE C. CATT.

She Presided Over Great Jubilee Suffrage Convention.



St. Louis, Mo.—Tears mingled with cheers in the demonstration here, led by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, following the announcement made at the first formal session of the new league of women voters that the Missouri legislature had passed the bill granting presidential suffrage to the women of this state.

MANY LIVES LOST AT STEAMSHIP LAUNCHING

Almost 150 Persons Hurlled Into Delaware River at Harriman, Pa., Yards.

Bristol, Pa.—From ten to forty persons were killed or drowned when a temporary scaffolding extending around the stern of a boat on the ways in the Merchant shipyard, at Harriman, near here, collapsed while nearly 150 persons were standing on it to view the launching of the freighter Waukau. Twenty-two injured were taken to the Harriman Hospital.

Thousands had assembled to see the launching. Eyewitnesses of the accident say the scaffolding seemed to turn over, precipitating its occupants into twenty-five feet of water. The accident happened four minutes before the launching was scheduled to take place.

The scene of the accident was No. 6 Hull, adjoining the ways where the Waukau was to be launched. Driven from other points of vantage by the guards, workmen and spectators crowded into a plank walk about five feet in width and extending around the stern of the Hull. This scaffold was erected to permit the workmen to pass around the stern without having to return to shore each time they passed from one side of the boat to another.

While workmen were sawing the keypiece on the Waukau the scaffolding gave way and those standing on it were thrown into the Delaware. An instant later the keypiece parted and the big Hull slid down the ways, the suction, it is feared, drawing some of the victims down to the bottom of the river. Every available craft, including the tugs which were on hand to make fast to the Waukau, rushed to the scene. Some of the victims, practically all of whom were men, managed to grasp the scaffolding and were pulled to safety.

A sailor in the crowd of spectators jumped overboard and pulled two drowning men ashore. Within a few minutes all who were still on the surface were safe and were taken to the hospital in vehicles of all sorts.

General Superintendent W. T. Wilson of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation issued this statement:

"The many workmen were not supposed to be on the wooden patrol walk which collapsed. The walk is used only for the guards on duty and the workmen when they walk from one of the ways to the other. The walk was overcrowded.

"Four dead and twenty-nine alive have been taken out up to this time, and the divers and men in boats are continuing the search for bodies."

PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Formed Blackheads, Scaled Over, Burned and Itched.

"I had pimples on my face and they afterwards took the form of blackheads. They were hard, large and red, and they scaled over. They were in blotches and burned when I perspired, and they also itched. They caused disfigurement."

"This trouble lasted about one year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks I got relief, and three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment healed me." (Signed) Jos. Jurvitch, 14 Beatty St., New Britain, Conn., Aug. 14, 1918.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes and maintains skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. Then why not make these gentle, fragrant super-creamy emollients your every-day toilet preparations?

Sold everywhere at 25 cents each. Sample each free by mail. Address: Cuticura Dept., P. O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass. Don't forget the Cuticura Toilet Trio for powdering and perfuming the skin.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Saturday, April 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, April 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date

G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on March 4, 1919.

ASSETS	Dollars	Cts.
1. Loans and discounts including redemptions, (except cash shown in b and c).....	514,031 43	
2. Total loans and discounts.....	514,031 43	\$514,031 43
3. Overdrafts, secured.....	228 31	
4. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness).....		228 31
5. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	100,000 00	
6. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	20,000 00	
7. Premium on U. S. bonds.....		120,000 00
8. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. unpledged.....	47,200 00	
9. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable.....	76,000 00	122,200 00
10. Bonds, Securities, etc., (other than U. S.).....		
11. a. Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits.....	55,000 00	
12. Securities (other than U. S. bonds) (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	129,091 50	
13. Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		184,091 50
14. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks.....	47,458 43	
15. Exchange on clearing house.....	131,995 32	
16. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17).....	11,948 16	
17. Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.....	154,273 25	10,419 37
18. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....		5,000 00
19. Interest earned but not collected—approximately on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due.....		5,896 09
Total.....		\$1,180,712 07

LIABILITIES	Dollars	Cts.
20. Capital Stock paid in.....	\$100,000 00	
21. Surplus fund.....	65,000 00	
22. a. Undivided profits.....	40,837 83	
23. b. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	8,323 73	34,514 10
24. Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate).....		4,114 82
25. Circulating notes outstanding (approximate).....		36,700 00
26. Net amounts due to National Bank.....		1,864 06
27. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 21 or 22).....		107,811 25
28. Certified checks outstanding.....	111,797 33	2,414 87
29. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days).....		663,859 34
30. Individual deposits subject to check.....		47,458 43
31. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed).....		29,821 87
32. Dividends unpaid.....		103 09
33. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve items 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.....	693,785 81	
34. Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank.....		75,000 00
Total.....		\$1,180,712 07

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
County of Newport, Ss.
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March, 1919.
FACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. LANGLEY,
Directors.

Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the tremendous task that we have before us has been completed. There is much for every one to do. Many who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and save.

Your account is invited.
4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw interest from November 1st.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

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SENATE SUPREME IN DEALING
WITH FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Framers of Constitution Purposely
Curbed Powers of President

WHAT PRECEDENTS SHOW

Other Presidents Have Consulted
Senate When Negotiating
Treaties

A new Congress, particularly the Senate, should be in session simultaneously with the peace conference in Paris. This is true because while it is popularly assumed that the business of making peace is exclusively the right and the prerogative of the President, neither the Constitution of the United States nor the precedents in American history sustain this assumption. Quite to the contrary, the Constitution shows clearly that those who laid down the organic law for this nation intended that Congress and not the Executive should have the dominant and the final voice in our foreign relations. The Constitution gives to Congress the exclusive right to declare war, to raise and support armies, to make rules for captures on land and water, to govern all armed naval forces, to regulate foreign commerce and to define and punish offenses against international law.

Constitution Curbs President's
Power

In only two instances does the Constitution give to the Executive any power or prerogative in dealing with foreign powers. One of these is his right to nominate and appoint ambassadors, but this is limited by the proviso that he may do this only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The other is his right to make treaties. But this power, too, is limited and qualified by the proviso that in this he must have the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate. The fact that the builders of our government made it necessary for our president to obtain from two-thirds of the United States Senate an approval of any treaty he may make, instead of a bare majority, clearly indicates that the framers of the Constitution wanted a double safeguard from any personal ambitions or desire of aggrandizement on the part of the executive in his dealings with foreign powers.

Not only did the Constitution expressly provide this check upon the executive in his treaty making powers, but this recognition of the Senate as a treaty making power has been supported by long practice in our diplomatic affairs.

Jefferson, who undoubtedly was intimately familiar with the intention of the Constitution makers, asked the Senate for a specific authority before he negotiated for the purchase of the Louisiana territory. Polk formally requested the Senate to give him its advice as to what sort of a treaty he should negotiate with respect to the Oregon boundary. John Quincy Adams was stopped when he named commissioners to the first Pan-American Congress, called by Bolivar.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which closed the Mexican War, was not ratified until the irregularity of its negotiation by Mr. N. B. Trest was removed. Trest having been named by the President to negotiate the treaty, but his selection not having been confirmed by the Senate; consequently the Senate's refusal to ratify his work as a protest against its constitutional prerogatives being ignored.

Senate Always Supreme

The Senate intervened during Cleveland's administration and warned him not to employ the nation's forces to restore the Hawaiian monarchy.

Under John Hay's magnificent regime, he being acknowledged premier of American diplomacy, every senator was personally consulted as to what should be included in the general arbitration and Alaskan treaties.

Washington, Madison and Polk submitted the names of peace agents they sent abroad; while after the Spanish-American War, McKinley named as peace commissioners three members of the Senate. Committees on Foreign Relations, which was in effect turning over to the Senate the treaty making privileges.

So by both our Constitution and by our diplomatic precedents, the president is not the sole power in formulating treaties and was never intended to be. The Senate is his partner in this diplomatic work, and as his partner it should be in session during the weeks the treaty of peace is being put into shape and should be kept constantly advised as to each step. Its advice, from time to time, as stipulated in the Constitution, should be given to the president and the peace delegation in Paris in order that whatever treaty is finally drawn, it will represent the wish and the wisdom not only of the executive but of the legislative branch of the government—not only of one but of both of the departments of the government which the Constitution specifically directs shall have to do with making treaties legal and binding.

WELL EDUCATED



Jigson—Did the college education do your daughter much good?
Wigson—Sure. She can read a novel now in half the time it took her formerly, and she's the best basket ball player in our block.

DICTATORSHIP MUST BE OVER-
THROWN

Washington, April 1.—The Republican Publicity Association, through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement from its Washington Headquarters:

"This is a time for plain speaking, if individual liberty is to be maintained at home and national freedom maintained abroad. While the President of the United States is in Europe trying to bind this nation to a league which, in the form proposed by him, surrenders the independence of the United States in several vital particulars, his Political Master General is proceeding at home in the usurpation of powers never intended to be conferred upon him by law. If the league of nations shall be formed with this country a party, on the plan proposed by President Wilson, our national future will be at the mercy of the varying interests of other nations in Europe and Asia. If Mr. Burleson can succeed in his high-handed effort to commit this country to paternalism or worse, on the absurd theory that his present actions are essential to the winning of the war, then individual rights in this country are at the mercy of the varying political interests or whims of whoever happens to be temporarily vested with official authority.

"Many people have been won to the support of the league of nations scheme by the false assertion that we must choose between that league and chaos. Many people have been induced to look with complacency upon usurpations in the form of seizures of telephone, telegraph and cable properties because those properties happen to be owned by corporations. And because it is falsely asserted that they can be operated more economically and efficiently by government officials than by private managers.

According to the most plausible advice received from our secretive representatives in Europe, it is apparently the plan to weave the league of nations into the peace treaty in such a way as to force its adoption without opportunity to consider it solely upon its own merits, thus practically nullifying that provision of the constitution which stipulates that treaties shall be made only upon the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate. It is proposed to force adoption of an objectionable "rider" as an essential incident to a desirable peace treaty. It is proposed in our domestic business affairs to scramble public utility concerns and destroy their separate organizations in such a way as to make restitution difficult if not impossible, and thus force the country to a policy of government ownership without regard to the judgment or wishes of the people or their representatives in Congress.

"This is a plain statement of what is going on. It is subversion of that orderly procedure contemplated by the letter and spirit of the constitution and laws of the United States. The President and his Political Master General have set their wills above the law and the constitution, and propose to commit this government and its destinies to certain policies vitally menacing the future of the nation.

"If the President places the league of nations question before the Senate in such a form that it cannot be passed upon according to its own merits, aside from a question of peace with Germany, or if the Postmaster-General manipulates the property that has been committed to his control, under the guise of war necessity, in such a manner that the property cannot be returned to its owners, it will be the plain duty of the House of Representatives to present an impeachment against either or both, to be tried by the Senate in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

"The vital question now before the country is whether this is a government by law or a government by men. Now is the time to settle it once and for all."

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Do you remember the story told
To you when a boy, of one Fourth
of July?

The birthday it was of an aureoled
Sweet lassie that came from the
clouds in the sky.

Do you remember the thrill you had
At the sound of the gun in the early
morn,

That sped o'er the sea and the hills so
glad
To be free and rejoice on the day
she was born?

Do you remember the bands that
played,
And the soldiers that marched down
the streets so grand;

And the sailors in blue, and the chap-
lain that prayed
To the Lord of all Hosts for your
own native land?

Do you remember the story of those
Who fought not for pelf, but for you
and the right;

Who gave life itself for the glory of
those
Who would share ever after fair
Liberty's light?

Do you remember how you were filled
With emotion at thought of the cost
of all this;

The mother-land saved by the wound-
ed and killed—
And saved just for you and for me,
this sweet Miss?

Do you remember the songs they sang
To the music of love and the flags
unfurled

In the sky, and the sound of the bells
they rang,
And the gun that was heard all
around the world?

If you remember those joys of youth,
And the thrill of the glory they won
for you,
Then the Fourth of July you'll enjoy
in truth,
With a will while in sky there's a
sun for you.

M. F. O'SHEA.

For the Fish Pan.

My family is very fond of broiled mackerel, but the pleasure is lost for the cook with the thought of washing the broiling broiler. My husband suggested buying the fish on a common wooden plate and then in turn on the broiler. The result was a whole fish, mackerel in taking it off the broiler, and no disagreeable task after the meal, since the wooden plate can be burned when the meal is finished.—Good Housekeeping.

PHILADELPHIA TO ENTERTAIN
NATION'S BIGGEST GATH-
ERING

More Than 200,000 Visitors Expected
from All the States at Knights
Templars Conclave Next
September

TO BE A WORLD'S PEACE
JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Philadelphia, April 1.
In September next this city will entertain more visitors from every one of the forty-eight states than have ever been entertained at one time by any other American city.

The occasion will be the Thirty-fourth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States, and Knights Templar, members of their families and friends from nearly every city and town in the entire country are now arriving to attend.

Coming so soon after the termination of the great war, the occasion has developed into more than an immense convention proposition. In fact, the conclave, gigantic in itself, attracting between 200,000 and 250,000 visitors, has already developed into an international Peace Jubilee celebration, in which not only the Knights Templar and all their Masonic friends, but the entire city, including all its official and business world, trade organizations, etc., have joined in making the Conclave mark the beginning of a new era in American history.

Solid Week of Entertainment

The program for the Conclave covers an entire week, beginning Saturday, September 6, and terminating Friday, September 12. The real big days of the week, however, will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, during which time the bulk of the army of visitors from all the states will remain in the city.

On Monday, President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, Governors of a number of the States who are Knights Templar, Congressmen, army and navy officers and business and professional men from all parts of the country, including a number of visitors from Canada and Great Britain, will participate in a monster patriotic meeting to be held in Independence Square adjoining Independence Hall, the "Cradle of American Liberty," where the Declaration of Independence was signed. It is believed that President Wilson will on that occasion address his fellow citizens of the country upon the most important subject of the country's future needs.

Templars to Honor Fighters

The triennial parade of the Knights Templar of the United States, which will be held on Tuesday, September 9, will have between 40,000 and 50,000 men in line and will be headed by Major General Charles M. Clement, of Pennsylvania, who trained the Twenty-eighth Division of the army and which division, known as the "Iron Division," made such a heroic name for itself on the battlefields of France.

This parade will be the Knights Templar tribute to every man of the country who served in any capacity in the United States army, navy and marine corps. This is the first time in the history of Knights Templarism that the Knights Templar have paraded in honor of anyone not members of the Order.

Review of Warships

For the visitors from the middle west, the south, southwest and far western States, Wednesday, September 10, will be a memorable day, as arrangements are now under way for a review of a large fleet of American battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines in the Delaware harbor. It is expected that a large number of the more important ships which saw service in foreign waters during the war will take part in the review. In the evening of that day a water carnival with elaborate displays of fireworks will be held on the Schuylkill River, where there are natural accommodations for at least half a million spectators.

Historical Industrial Pageant

For Thursday, September 11, the visitors from all parts of the country will be treated to a wonderful historical-industrial-patriotic pageant on Broad street, which will surely eclipse in elaborate detail anything ever before attempted in the country. While Philadelphia has been given credit for the holding of the first industrial parade in the country—early in the nineteenth century—it managed wonderful trades displays in 1882 on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the landing of William Penn; in 1887, a monster trades display on the centennial anniversary of the Constitutional Convention, and more recently in 1909, the 225th anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia. In this later year Philadelphia introduced in the United States the first historical pageant, portraying in floats, tableaux, etc., all important events in the history of Philadelphia. This parade required nearly four hours to pass a given point.

In the Knights Templar historical and industrial pageant the plans so far as matured, provide for one of the greatest street spectacles ever witnessed in any American city.

Lee Stewart Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, who since the termination of the war has been in communication with Knights Templar in every State, reports that never before in the history of the Order has there been so much interest shown in a triennial, and believes that representatives from every Grand Commandery in the United States and of nearly all the 1449 subordinate commanderies will participate in the conclave week at Philadelphia. The reports from the most distant commanderies located on the Pacific coast are that several thousand of their members will make the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The middle west states, as well as the southwest and the south, will be strongly represented, while the attendance is going to be exceedingly heavy.

Friday, September 12, is known as Atlantic City Day, the Knights Templar of New Jersey, and of Atlantic City particularly, being very anxious to have all the visitors spend a day in "America's greatest playground."

So complete is the program, with tours to the hundreds of points of his-

torical interest in and around Philadelphia, tours to the world's leading industrial plants, locomotive works, shipbuilding plants, entertainments, commandery receptions at the various State headquarters, etc., that there will hardly be a minute left for any of the visitors to get any rest.

THE GREAT JOY RIDE

(Col. Harvey's Weekly.)

They are gone—gone or going—the old familiar faces. Sir Josephes N. C. B., is sailing the ocean blue. The gifted Baker is to follow soon. Mr. Lansing is already there. The President and his annex House are on the mind-matching campus. And all of them with their suites, their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, to say nothing of their wives and daughters and sons-in-law. It is stupendous. We have had eleemosynary junkets galore charged up in the past to the ever genial taxpayer. But they were as nothing—mere cheap round-trip excursions compared with this one. They were of the effete days when we counted our money only by the tens of millions. But in these billion dollar days we have ceased to be pikers.

Of course, the little bill will have to be met. But the taxpayer is a patient soul. He doesn't care. It is only another item in his high cost of living. It will teach him to be thrifty. He will have to be thrifty. If you are going to have your whole Administration family making a splash in foreign capitals you must make up your minds to pay for it. Such trifles naturally are expensive. Added to the billions required to keep the home fires burning in Washington, no matter how quiet it may be on the Potomac with the Administration population on their travels, the whole floats up to a figure which should have a properly steadying effect on the taxpayer when he digs down in his clothes for the wherewithal to meet it. Serves him right. Let him cut down on his own gaddings about. Let him cut down on his food. He eats too much anyway.

But when are any left behind? There is Redfield, for instance. How gladly we could part with Redfield! How fondly he'd be missed! And that pious patriarch of multitudinous families, the virtuous and somewhat reverend Heron where is he hiding his coy blushes? Is he adorning the chaste festivities of Montmartre, or is he plink-plunking his soulful guitar under the Scorgie windows of Istanbul? And there is our Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson. Why is he not among these present? Surely his zeal-ous bolshevistic understudy, Mr. Post, could keep the red flag flying in his absence!

And then there is Burleson! If we cannot have a permanent deliverance from Burleson, why can we not, oh, why "may we not" have a Burleson vacation? Take him to Paris, take him to Timbuctoo, take him anywhere so it's a long way back! It would be money in the taxpayer's pocket to keep Burleson perennially on his travels.

And, in addition to all these, there is the Attorney-General and his suite and his and their families and friends! Why are they left out of the Paris Joy Ride? Why discriminate? Why is Mr. Glass overlooked? Why not round up the entire Administration outfit and all their families while we are about it and ship them to France in regiments and divisions? Then we could all join cheerily in the rollicking doughboy chorus:

"Hail! Hail! the gang's all there!
What the hell do we care! What the hell do we care!"

But why, oh, why, did the creel come creeling back?

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Garden Clubs Begin Active Work

Prospect of an early Spring is causing the Garden Club members to hurry their plans. Many gardens are already dry enough so that they can be plowed and fertilized and prepared for planting the cool weather crops.

Garden Clubs all over Rhode Island are holding meetings to discuss the best varieties to plant and the means of preparing the ground. Boys and girls who have had gardens before are answering the questions and giving suggestions to the new members.

Garden Club members have received first things to be done, and Clubs are using this information as the basis of their discussions.

Plans are being made for a number of school gardens in the cities and larger communities. However, in every case where land is available, Club members are assisting with the Home Gardens.

The Superintendents of Schools have done much to encourage the formation of Clubs in their schools, and the enthusiasm of the boys and girls in their Club work has been due largely to the efforts of the teachers to interest them in doing useful and practical work.

Potato and Corn Clubs Organized

In the rural sections of the State, a number of boys and a few girls are taking up the Potato and Corn Club work. A larger number of enrollments than before has been received in both of these clubs.

Dairy and Pig Clubs

A new interest is developing in the formation of dairy and calf clubs. Members of these clubs will raise high grade calves. The Pig Club enrollment has not been large to date.

Poultry Club Activities

More enthusiasm than in several years has appeared in the Poultry Clubs. Clubs have been organized in every part of the State, and the Club meetings are bringing out lively discussions regarding timely poultry points.

Sewing and Cooking Clubs

Sewing Clubs organized during the winter are continuing their work and several new clubs have been formed. Baking and Cooking Clubs are scattered here and there over the State, and are continuing to learn many practical points about cooking.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 YearsAlways bears
the
Signature of

ON PATROL WORK

Description of Hot Corner in
Argonne Forest.Fierce Fighting for Victory Over a
Most Difficult Terrain—How One
Bunch of the Enemy Was
Wiped Out.

The tricky nature of the fierce fighting in the Argonne forest is vividly described in Collier's Weekly by Arthur Ruhl, who shared the dangers to which the heroic American divisions were exposed in the taking of that difficult terrain. In the article from which the following is an extract Mr. Ruhl's viewpoint was that of a certain regiment which had two badly decimated battalions on patrol work in an exposed position. He writes:

"Tricky valleys were almost always overlooked by some unexpected hill-top, from which any advance could be enfiladed. Pending another general attack, for which everybody was waiting, the duty of the regiment was to 'keep in contact' with the enemy, push forward when not too costly to do so, and to find out all that could be found out about the positions in front of them and what was needed to take them.

"The young majors were up there now with the remnants of two battalions. Naked by machine gun fire whenever a head showed, pounded by artillery if they showed themselves or not, they had been at it now for forty-eight hours almost without rest. Half of them were gone, the rest were hungry and tired, some of their wounded had been waiting for the stretcher bearers for the two whole days. From the army's point of view, the little fight was a mere drop in the bucket—a 'minor operation between attacks.' The battalions were but part of a regiment, the regiment part of a brigade, but half a division, and there were half a dozen, or more, divisions on this particular sector.

"But for the patrols themselves—the steel point of the division's spear—the clump of bushes across the way that zip-zipped every time a head showed, that devilish high velocity Austrian .88 which whizzed in without a moment's warning, the wounded moaning before their eyes, water they couldn't get, the 'chow' that was late—all these little things were everything. They were all the war there was. And it is the sum of scores of little white hot spots like this which makes up a front, and the gauntness of the men in them which makes it possible for some staff man sitting comfortably in his quiet office, miles away, to write: 'Nothing unusual to report.'

"Just after I arrived the major telephoned that they had caught, with their machine guns, a bunch of Germans marching across a clearing in 'columns of squads.' 'Columns of squads,' the colonel shouted, and full belts in their machine guns! The ones not mowed down or able to escape—some thirty or forty—held up their hands in token of surrender. No men could be spared from the harassed patrol to handle any such number and get them back to the rear—the machine guns kept working.

"The woods were full of obstacles, 'pill boxes' or merely positions in rocks or behind embankments, with convenient shafts running thirty or forty feet down into the ground, into which the crew might retire during artillery fire. Sometimes during an advance in fog or thick brush they would let the infantry fight through without firing and then turn on them after they had passed. The few men left behind to hold such a position sold their lives dearly, generally, and when our men had paid the price, in casualties and time, they would not even have the satisfaction of capturing something. The enemy artillery would be far away, of course; the bulk of the infantry withdrawn to new positions similarly strong. There would be nothing to show for the work done but two or three dead Germans and an abandoned machine gun. It was an economical bargain for one side and an extremely expensive one for the other—most of this Argonne-Meuse fighting was that."

Natural Resources of China.

One reads in Chinese history that several centuries before the beginning of the Christian era the banners of China were carried to the Caspian sea, there to meet the banners of Rome, and that the way was thus paved for China's silks and iron in European markets. The Shansi Iron Industry is claimed by a Chinese writer to be the oldest in the world. Like many others of the great resources of China, the country's deposits of iron ore have been but little developed. Dr. H. Foster Bain, assistant director of the United States Bureau of Mines, who spent some time in China investigating its mineral resources, estimates that China has 400,000,000 tons of iron ore available and suitable for modern furnace reaction and an additional 800,000,000 tons that might be treated by native methods.

Doubly Commemorative.

The most cherished possession of a certain Frenchman is a beautiful model in gold of a field gun such as was used in the Franco-German war. Its history is curious. After that conflict the present owner's father bought for a song immense quantities of discarded war material, including many field guns, and the transactions were so profitable that he was able to retire with a large fortune.

Start on Right Path.

With the almost numberless opportunities for good and for evil that a city life presents, it is for each one, and especially for every young person, to choose at first which path he will pursue, which current to carry him along.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HAVE SEEN MUCH BLOODSHED

Plains of Palestine Trampled by Many
of the Mightiest Armies Known
to History.

Definite historical records regarding events in Palestine may be said to begin with the first detailed account of the battle in the plains of Armageddon, when the army of Pharaoh Thothmes III, advancing up the plain of Sharon, crossed the Carmel range by the same route as that taken by General Allenby's cavalry in September, A. D. 1918, and defeated the Syrian federation under the king of Cadesch before the fortress of Megiddo in the year 1479 B. C. This historic plain has seen the march of the armies of the Hittites, the Egyptians, the Jews under Deborah and Barak, the Philistines on their way to the defeat of Saul on Mount Gilboa. Then came like a wolf Sennacherib the Assyrian, and after him Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. The Persian Cambyses swept through Palestine in the sixth century B. C., en route for his work of destruction in Egypt. After the fall of Babylon Palestine saw the armies of Alexander the Great and Pompey. Vespasian, Titus and Hadrian all fought in Palestine. In A. D. 614 the Sassanian Emperor Chosroes, stretching forth from his capital at Ctesiphon, destroyed Jerusalem; once again the city was rebuilt, and within a generation was opened to the Arab and Moslem conqueror, Caliph Omar. In the twelfth century the crusaders took Palestine, which then became the scene of the romantic struggle between Richard Coeur de Lion and Saladin. Fifty years later the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, known in the middle ages as "the Wonder of the World," crowned himself king of Jerusalem in the church of the Holy Sepulcher. In 1518 the armies of the Ottoman Turks under Selim the Grim marched down from Aleppo and seized the country on their way to the conquest of Egypt. Nearly three hundred years later Napoleon marched from Egypt through the same pass of Megiddo to the fortress of Acre; and now the forces of General Allenby have added one more link to this great historical chain wherein have been engaged practically all the greatest names in human history.—From "The Holy Land of Many Nations" by Maj. Ormsby Gore in Asia Magazine.

Fear to Retouch Master's Work.

"After the war of 1870," writes a correspondent of the Manchester (England) Guardian, "Rodin was a competitor among the sculptors who desired to create the monument celebrating France's defense. Naturally, his proposed design was rejected. Today, however, the dead Rodin is recognized as the greatest master of the century, and the old design has been discovered. It is suggested that it might well be called 'Verdun.' The trouble is that his model is not three feet in height, and although by the Colas process one can faithfully enlarge a small piece of statuary, the idea of doing so without Rodin to direct the operation and to add the necessary retouches before the work is finally cast does not commend itself to the majority of artists. Who will make these necessary corrections? It is a grave responsibility to meddle with the unfinished creation of a man like Rodin. Some natural feeling has been aroused, and although it is a pity to neglect a design which so perfectly expresses the spirit of the heroic defense, there would seem to be grave artistic and sentimental objections to the course proposed."

Automatic Lightship.

The efficient lighting of the waterways so that they can be safely navigated at night is an all-important matter. It is effected by the ordinary stationary lighthouse on shore, and also by manned lightships and various kinds of automatic light buoys. The latest of these latter is an ingenious automatic lightship, requiring no attention whatever when once set in motion, built by a British firm.

It is a very ingeniously constructed vessel and the very latest of its kind. In its two steel tanks sufficient gas can be stored to supply the vessel for several months. Experiments have shown that the light may be depended upon to burn continuously for months at a time without any attention whatever. The approximate duration of the light can always be predetermined, and there is no danger whatever of the light being extinguished either by wind or spray. The light is visible at a distance of eight to twelve miles.

Paris Forts May Be Razed.

The question of the demolition of the ring of antiquated fortifications that surround Paris will be brought before the municipal council. This is not as a result of the armistice or because of the league of nations, which is expected to put an end to wars forever, or because of the fact that with modern artillery the fortifications would be useless. Louis Dausset, an alderman, sponsor for the project, argues that the benefits to be derived are a closer, easier contact with the Paris suburbs, elimination of the necessity of entering or leaving Paris through various gates and the freeing of valuable land for building purposes.

Fuel That Hungry Needs.

Through the utilization of natural gas in Hungary and Siebenburgen, discovered shortly before the war, it is hoped that certain Hungarian towns and industrial districts may be entirely independent of coal. The total natural gas found in Siebenburgen only is estimated at about 216,000,000 cubic meters (1 cubic meter equalling 35.3 cubic feet).

All Writing Own Epitaph.

We are all busy—busy writing epitaphs. We do not let a day pass without doing something in this line, and we are all busy, not in writing epitaphs for others, but in writing our own.—Congregationalist.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

402 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL THE NEWEST MEDICINES, PREPARED BY THE
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ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil

Mica Axle Grease

Sold by Dealers Everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

WHEN AVIATOR "STEPS DOWN"

There Are Some Few Things He
Misses, but, Take It All in All,
He's Not Sorry.

"No, sir, I'm not feelin' like any eagle in a cage. I haven't any feathers, and the ground's my natural habitat, if you understand me. A fellow has two feet for walking and he can use his arms for swimming, but you don't see any wings sproutin' from his shoulders, do you?"

A young "shavetail," recently released from the air service, was talking. His face still bore the tan of a southern sun and he hadn't yet dropped the habit of "poling" his pockets or snapping his hand to a salute when he met an officer.

"But you know, it's sort of hard, this sittin' into the old job. I'm findin' a lot of dust-littered corners in my attic and I'm spendin' most of my time brushing away the cobwebs."

"As I told you, I'm no bloomin' eagle, but there're times, long in the middle of the afternoon, when I'd trade my chances of future salvation for one little ride—just to swing into the cockpit, give 'er the gun and feel the old bus bump along over the ground a way, then pull 'er back on her haunches and take the air with a zoom."

"But this gettin' back into harness has other features than that of polishing up the rusted machinery in my dome. I'd been looking forward to the time I could chuck my uniform and get back into civics ever since the armistice was signed, but one day without the tight-buttoned breeches and leather puttees, and I was ready to go back to the old crowd. The wind whistled 'Home, Sweet Home' round the bottom of my B. V. D.'s and I feel like an orphan child alone in a cruel, cold world. The next day I was out in my uniform, and since then I've been shedding it a piece at a time."

"And then I'm missin' the insignia. Those little silver wings were the 'open sesame' to anything from a stag party to a commercial club banquet. They were good for a dinner invitation or a bank loan."

"But it's good to get that 'settled' feelin' now—to know a fellow's life is his own to live, to feel he is a complete unit and not just an atom. And you can tell the world the army does this for a fellow: It sends him back to his job filled with vim, vigor and vitality. He feels he has up enough steam to last a lifetime."—Kansas City Star.

Disagree on Best Working Time.
Most people, bound by iron-bound tradition in the matter of work hours, have their own ideas as to what are really the best hours for work, and envy that fortunate class, the authors, for their privilege of arranging their schedules to suit their own convenience. And it is a curious fact that many writers prefer greatly to work late at night.

Longfellow worked until two or three in the morning, preferring the stillness of the night to the noisiness of the day, for his hours of toil. Mrs. Oliphant, also had the habit of doing most of her writing late at night, and in the "wee-sun" hours. Booth Tarkington gives his mornings to events and spends the afternoons and evenings at work; and H. G. Wells also prefers burning the midnight oil.

While on the other hand, Tuckey preferred to work early in the morning, preferably before ten. George Bernard Shaw says the best working hours are breakfast to lunch, in the open air if possible, and states that "All night work is drunken work" and Sir Gilbert Parker is another advocate of getting up early and doing most of his work before lunch.

Paper From Dead Leaves.
Owing to the scarcity of other materials, paper was made in France during the war from dead leaves. The leaves are crushed, then the powdered portion is carefully separated and the fibrous ribs and veins turned into pulp. These are made ready for use by simply treating with lye, washing and bleaching. For cattle food purposes the leaf powder may be mixed with molasses and made into cake. For fuel, the powder may be compressed into briquets, or it may be converted into comparatively pure porous carbon by destructive distillation.

America's Immortals

Most striking instances
of gallantry for which
the Distinguished Service
Cross has been awarded

The only criticism that foreign military leaders had to make of the American soldiers was that they would not stop when their objective was reached. The records of the war department bear out this "criticism." They show that the American soldiers would not stop though they faced seemingly certain death from the hail of German machine gun bullets and German shrapnel. The story of these soldiers is told in the records of the men who were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. Below are the records of a few of these Americans who did not know when to stop.

FRANK B. STOCKTON,
Private, Co. E, 167th Infantry.
Private Stockton was decorated for unusual bravery in action near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, October 14, 1918. After working all morning in rescuing wounded soldiers, Private Stockton, a stretcher bearer, learned that a man from another company was lying wounded in a shell hole, one hundred yards in advance of the company's position. Ignoring all warnings as to the danger involved, he and another stretcher bearer crawled to the shell hole under violent machine gun fire and found that the man was so severely wounded that he could only be carried on a litter. Although the wounded soldier attempted to dissuade him from so doing, Private Stockton returned to our line, secured a litter and proceeded once more to the shell hole in direct view of the enemy and under the most intense fire from machine guns 250 yards away. He succeeded in reaching the shell hole safely, but as he was placing the wounded patient on the litter he was instantly killed. Private Stockton was a son of Rev. J. A. Stockton, New Decatur, Ala.

FREDERICK O. GASKINS,
Corporal, Company I, 118th Infantry.
The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to Corp. Gaskins in recognition of distinguished gallantry resulting in his death in action near La Hale Menessee, France, October 16, 1918. When the advance of his company was held up by two machine gun nests, Corp. Gaskins led his squad, entirely on his own initiative, in the face of intense machine gun fire, against an enemy post on the right flank. Followed by his men, he rushed the position, taking it and killing two of the gun crew. He then rushed a second post alone, with his rifle, killing one of the crew. He was himself killed before he could reach the post. Corp. Gaskins' home was in Chesterfield, S. C.

JACKSON D. BURKE,
Sergeant-Major, 1st Battalion, 28th Infantry.
Sergt. Maj. Burke was decorated for the display of exceptional energy, bravery and loyalty to duty at Cantigny, France, May 28 to 30. At one period in the fight, it was necessary to send a message of great importance to the regimental commander. It was considered impossible for a runner to reach regimental headquarters, because of the intensity of the enemy fire. He, nevertheless, volunteered to carry the message; and, by crawling several hundred yards through machine gun fire, he successfully executed his mission. Sergt. Maj. Burke's home is at Meloncton, Ky.

ARTHUR J. FORREST,
Sergeant, Co. D, 354th Infantry.
Sergeant Forrest received the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action with the enemy near Remonville, France, November 1, 1918. While the progress of his company was held up by a rain of fire from six enemy machine guns, Sergeant Forrest alone went forward, working his way to within fifty yards of the nest before being discovered. Charging the nest, he drove out the entire company in disorder, killing one with his rifle. His home is in Hannibal, Mo.

KELAND BROWN,
Corporal, Company B, 61st Infantry.
Corporal Brown, whose home is at Igwa Falls, Ia., was decorated for unusual bravery in action on the Cote St. Germaine, France, November 5, 1918. He attacked a machine gun nest single-handed and in the face of heavy fire reduced the nest, capturing one prisoner. Later in the same day he patrolled alone under heavy fire in advance of his company and attacked another machine gun position, capturing the gun and four prisoners.

THOMAS D. AMORY,
Second Lieutenant, 26th Infantry.
Lieutenant Amory (deceased) was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action near Verdun, France, October 2,

Not Romantic.
"Tried to get Fluddub to take a walk in the country."
"What for?"
"Just to see the frost on the pumpkin and all that sort of thing."
"He's not that sort. The only thing about a pumpkin that would interest the price."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ADVERTISING WILL PUT OVER THE "V"

The Newspapers The Greatest
Asset in Distributing the Lib-
erty Loan.

The newspapers will be counted upon to put over the "Victorious Fifth" Liberty Loan just as they did its four predecessors.

Prominent newspaper advertisers in many parts of the country have recently, in response to inquiries from officials of the United States treasury, declared almost unanimously that they would prefer to again buy newspaper space and give it to the government rather than to resort to any new scheme for putting across this last chapter of the war finance program.

The talk of dumping it on the banks is mistaken and unwise in the extreme.

It would be a mighty bad thing for business in general if the banks were compelled to absorb this fifth issue of the Liberty Loan.

It would mean that if the funds of the banks were tied up in government securities the banks would have no money to loan to business houses for the expansion of their activities.

The "Victorious Fifth" will be taken by the people and newspaper space must be used to aid in this purpose.

The "Victorious Fifth" loan must be sold both on motives of patriotism and as a wise and profitable investment that will involve an intensive campaign of education.

When leading newspaper advertisers and the directors of advertising in the federal reserve districts recently held a council on the loan of 1919, men who paid for space in other loan drives were almost a unit in declaring that they stood ready to repeat their orders.

Three lines of appeals will be dominant in the Fifth Liberty Loan.

The first of these is "Winning the Job." The argument will be made that Uncle Sam must be kept in funds until the job over there is definitely done, and until provision is made for the proper care of all the sick and wounded.

The second topic will be "Peace and Prosperity." This takes account of not only the obligations but the opportunities of the nation in our new position of world leadership.

Finally, the theme of "Investment" in the safest security on earth issued for short term and this exceptionally attractive to buyers.



"VICTORY LOAN IS TRULY A THANKSGIVING LOAN"

(By Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury)

The coming issue of government securities has been called the Victory Liberty Loan. It seems to me it might well be termed the Thanksgiving Loan, for if ever a people had cause for thanksgiving we are that people.

Consider if the war had lasted another year what would have been our state. Instead of 60,000 dead we likely would have had hundreds of thousands. In time we might have equaled the record of France, with her two million slain. And yet some of us grumble because the government must spend further money to maintain the comfort and bring home in safety those boys whose lives were spared.

Congress is writing off the books \$15,000,000,000, expenditure of which had been authorized and which would have had to be expended, with billions of other dollars, had the war gone on another year. We all are glad, of course, that it is not necessary to spend these additional billions, but had it been necessary the spending of them still would not have brought the nation down to ruin.

We still would have been far behind France in the amount of our debt, compared to wealth and population.

1,000 species of flowers.
Of 1,000 species of flowers, 284 are white, 223 yellow, 228 red, 144 blue, 72 violet, 36 green, 12 orange, 4 brown and 2 black.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SHOTS UNFIRED DROVE THE HUN

Director Franklin Tells How
American Munitions on the
Way Brought War to End.

The war supplies that have been delivered and must be paid for but never used were what actually brought the war to the sudden end so much earlier than had been expected, according to Lewis B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization for the United States.

"Those are the things for which we are going to pay with the Fifth—and last—Liberty Loan," Mr. Franklin explained at a meeting of Liberty Loan chairmen.

"That is what I mean when I say that this money you are going to raise—through the things already bought with the credit of it—is paying for the ending of a half a million American lives."

The speed and bravery of the American "dough boys" affected the German on the front line more than it did the loss of German general headquarters; but the fact that America had ten tons of mustard gas ready for shipment in 1918, to every ton that Germany had; the fact that we were going to have a tank on the front line for every 75 feet of the line, in 1919; the fact that we would have thousands of batteries of guns where we did not have a single one in 1918—these facts had an influence on the German General Staff.

"And, far from that money, those millions and billions of dollars wasted in an unnecessary preparation, I feel that the fact that the money was spent and that that enormous output of munitions was ready, was the controlling factor in the weakening of the German General Staff, and that it caused their message to the Kaiser that they were beaten, and that he must sue for peace. And the way I see it is that this money, instead of being wasted, can be written down as having saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of American men who would have been sacrificed had the war continued another year."

"I do not believe that we are going to be troubled with this loan. I look for at least 20,000,000 subscribers to the next loan."

BE PREPARED

"If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win, but you think you can't
It's almost certain you won't."

At the Cross Roads

By A. W. PEACH

(Copyright, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Edna Duncan read the note swiftly, and reread it again and again with a growing sense of dismay and shock. It was a brief note, written in a wavering hand, and it read:

"Dear Edna—As the result of an operation a year ago Elmer's mind was fully restored. Since then he has been planning to see you, and is now on his way. I felt that I should tell you. Any great shock might be harmful. With love,
BESS."

The note drifted to the floor from numb fingers, and Edna stared with unseeing eyes through the twilight of the room. That note from the far-off New England village turned her world upside down. She was engaged to Elmer Kersey there three years ago. His head had been hurt in a brave attempt to halt a runaway horse dragging a carriage in which a baby had been left by some careless parent.

For two years his mind had been a blank, yet she had been true to him, until it seemed that never again would he be himself; and now the wonder fingers of some surgeon had brought him to life and understanding, and he, waiting to be sure of himself, was coming to claim her, while she, in the past year, had about given her whole heart to a young doctor of the western village, Philip Wenton.

Her mind traveled over and over the situation. Her thoughts had often been with Elmer, for he had been worth her love, and he was now, she added in thought. His gay and cheery ways—



"Philip, it is—it is—You, After All!"

how they came back to her! And he was coming to her because he thought she was still true to him as she had once said she would always be. "Any great shock might be harmful"—if he came with high hopes, far across the continent, to meet a refusal—what would happen? Yet, she told herself, she must not consider that; the question was—did she love him?

With a low moan of inner anguish she walked to the bed and lay down upon it, trying to find, hoping and praying that she could find a way out. Her thoughts went over the old and happy days with him in the faraway home town; his cheery voice sounded again, and his big-hearted ways freshened in her memory.

Yet, even as she thought, her mind pictured Philip, grave and kind, beloved in the village, always gentle, tender and patient. What should she do? What was right for her to do? Elmer was coming—that warning note from his sister told her that; Philip had been patiently waiting, and she had been about to answer, "Yes," to the question hesitating on his lips. Yet—

The faint, silvery chimes of the clock in the hall had echoed through the house the strokes of eight o'clock before she reached her decision; and calmly, like one who had found peace through a decision touched by the immortal beauty of sacrifice, she arose—to pause with freshly beating heart.

She heard outside the even, measured steps of Doctor Wenton, and a moment later the ring of the bell. For a wild moment she felt that she could not face him; then, setting her will, she went quietly down the stairs to meet him.

His hand held hers without releasing it, as his grave, blue eyes looked into her face with a glance that touched her with a caress that was both adoration and homage.

After the familiar greetings she drew him aside and breathlessly she told him what her decision was. He did not stir; only the slow, tense clenching of his left hand told her his mental stress. When she had finished, it seemed to her that the room was throbbing with the pulsations of her heart.

His voice was vibrant with effort as he said: "If you love him, and I can understand how you might, now that you know he is himself again, there is nothing else for you to do. I wish—well, I wish you happiness, lots of it, all the way."

He turned away abruptly. She stifled a low "Oh, Philip!" upon her lips.

He paused at the door, held out his hand a bit huskily. "My dear, my dear—" Then he turned away abruptly.

Hardly had he passed from view when up the walk came another figure; and weak with the strain of Philip's parting, she fairly swayed with faintness as she found herself greeting Elmer.

new as she found herself greeting Elmer.

It was with difficulty that she managed to light the lamp in the room, while his cheery voice with its old-time merriness went on.

"Don't wonder you are surprised, Edna, for I wanted to surprise you. Well, you haven't changed—and I haven't, I guess, but those two years, you know—queer to have two blanks in your memory. However—his face shadowed—"what counts now is the future."

They chatted for a little while of this and that, old friends and old days, and suddenly he leaned forward.

"Edna, I have come all these miles to find out—" Then, as he sought for words, she said quietly:

"I am ready to marry you, Elmer, whenever you are ready."

He jumped up, came to her and put his arms around her, his voice shaking. "Little girl, have you been faithful to me all through this?"

She did not hesitate. "I came very near to loving some one else, but I have been true, because I thought—"

He kissed her gently. "You guessed right."

Then they talked of plans, but with the glow of her sense of sacrifice for him gone, her heart was lead within her. He was restless—and she remembered of old that he had been. Her thoughts went to Philip—to the soothing, strengthening presence so welcome at the sick beds of the village; and she heard again with a sense of pain his last broken, "My dear! My dear—" But she was committed, for her there was no turning back.

After reaching some conclusions concerning marriage plans, Elmer rose in his quick way. "Now I'm going to the hotel and telegraph the folks. Then I'll come back. So long, honey. Be back in a jiffy."

After he had gone she sank back into one of the big chairs, smiling as she remembered ways of his that the years had made her forget. Then shadows that were not those of twilight came about her—back again to New England and with Elmer—was it real or just a dream? Good-by to Philip, to—

Checking her thought, she rose and went outside. The great western sky unbroken by hills arched above her to far horizons. The night had a calmness and a peace she did not feel; the step before her meant happiness or neglect. How oddly Elmer had acted—yet he had always been swift in action and thought.

In the midst of her thinking there was a scampering on the walk, and a tow-headed youngster appeared. He thrust out his hand. "Here's a note, Miss Duncan. A fellow at the hotel gave me a quarter for bringin' it up." Wondering, she took it and went inside. The note was in Elmer's handwriting:

"Dear Old Chum—Just forgive me for this. I came out here because I thought you would be waiting for me. I knew how true-blue you used to be. But I simply can't go through with it. Someway, you've changed; and I have a sneaking feeling that you like somebody here. One of the gossips put me wise in the hotel. And to tell the truth, I fell in love with one of the girls at the hospital; and I feel as if I ought to marry her. So, being as it is, I'm going back tonight. Don't feel hard against me. I didn't realize until I got here. As ever,
"ELMER."

She crumpled the note and laughed, a bit tearfully. "How near to regret we were! I thought and he thought—but God knew!"

She stepped to the phone, and when a deep, pleasant voice answered, she said: "Philip, it is—it is you, after all!"

It seemed to her that she had no more than turned from the telephone, although actually she had lingered there, when she heard the squad of quick, firm steps whose meaning almost frightened her. The door opened and she was lifted bodily, plunked in arms so strong they made her cry a bit with pain.

"My dear, was that your voice? Was I dreaming?" Philip said, hoarsely.

She quieted him in the old immortal way—with her lips.

"It's not a dream, dear heart, but the beginning of a beautiful one for you and me," she whispered.

Unslightly Garments.

Ours is the only age in which a man is obliged to wear ugly and unsuitable clothes—a civilized man, that is, for whoever has once seen an Arab in his incomparably graceful burnous and white folds about the head will realize that dignity and beauty of costume have not yet gone wholly out of the world. There we have a natural beauty which no civilized garb has ever allowed us. Yet in what age but ours were there not possibilities of personal decoration? In losing the lesson of the dandy we have lost much.

Inkless Pen.

To make a pen that will write without ink, get a small quantity of violet aniline from a drug store, and some gum arabic. Dissolve a little of the gum in warm water, and mix with the violet aniline until a paste is formed. Apply it to the inside hollow of a new pen nib, just above the split. To write with the inkless pen it is only necessary to dip it in water. Shake away the drops, but do not wipe the pen. After a few moments it will be possible to write quite well.

Reading by Ear.

A new invention for the blind enables them to read with their ears. It is a machine called an octophone, by means of which flashes of light from the letters as they are printed cause certain sounds, easily distinguishable by the inflated. The sounds vary with the shapes of the letters, and very high resistance telephones transmit these to the ears of the blind person, "reading" with highly satisfactory results.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name and date must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible, with questions as to being in consistent with common sense. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query, and the name of the contributor. 6. Contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919

NOTES

ASSIZE OF BREAD

(Extract from the Narragansett Historical Register)

The Colony of Rhode Island, like all patriarchal governments, seemed very early disposed to set the prices of various articles bought and sold, in a manner with which we moderns have little sympathy and against which we would have rebelled. This tendency was begun by the town of Portsmouth in 1638, by the regulation of the assize of bread and the price at which it was to be sold. Curiously enough, both the municipal and general legislation in this regard began and ended with the assize of bread.

During 1638 the buying and selling price of venison was fixed by law. It was to be bought of the Indians for three half-pence a pound and sold at two pence. Furthermore a tariff of one farthing was imposed on every pound sold. Four "truck-masters," a sort of governmental game keepers, were appointed to take charge of the venison trade of the town of Portsmouth. There is some curious legislation connected with this traffic which does not come within the province of this paper. But suffice it to say that every effort was made by the municipal authorities of Portsmouth to protect the deer which yearly brought a considerable revenue into town. There was a heavy fine levied against every person who killed a deer between the months of May and November.

Another step onward was the regulation of the price of corn for the payment of debts. This method was extended to payments of taxes also; later on, when money became scarce in the Colony. Thus in 1641 the Town Council of Newport ordered that "Indian corn shall go at four shillings per bushel between man and man in all payments of debts made from this time forward; provided it was merchantable."

Taxes, however, were not paid in this manner until 1678, when law upon was passed the first general law upon the subject. They could be paid in either money or pork at two pence a pound, or fifty shillings a barrel; in beef at twelve shillings a hundred weight, etc. Perhaps it might be interesting to note the price of other commodities two hundred years ago. Pease were two shillings sixpence per bushel, corn and barley two shillings, butter five pence per pound, rye two and sixpence a bushel, wheat four shillings, and oats fourteen pence. Flour bread was a scarce article and sold for twice as much as corn and barley, and in some instances for more.

In 1706-7 the weight and price of a loaf of white bread were fixed by general statute. Every baker in the Colony was required to stamp every loaf he baked and sold, giving its weight; the price being regulated by the current price of wheat by the bushel. For every evasion of the law the bread was forfeited and given to the poor of the town where the seizure was made. Tables, showing the schedule of prices, including the "toll" or tariff per bushel for baking, were drawn up. Each town was required to set up a notice, giving the "midding" or average price of wheat, once a month. Bakers were to be governed in their charges by this. An inspector of bread was appointed to visit every bakery, and every place where bread was sold, to see that the requirements of the law were fulfilled. Whenever a "raid" was made the Inspector was allowed half of the forfeited bread; the town taking the other half. After 1763 each town was given the power to make its own regulations in this respect.

We find in the Providence Gazette for October 1, 1775, that a two-penny loaf of good white bread must weigh twelve ounces avoirdupois, a four-penny loaf one pound three ounces, a two-penny loaf of superfine flour ten ounces, a four-penny loaf one pound five ounces, a copper biscuit four ounces. This was a slight drop in weight from 1773.

The General Assembly, did not, however, interfere directly in this matter until 1712, when grain became very scarce throughout the Colony on account of the large quantities of it exported. To stem this current and to discourage the exportation of grain, the price of wheat, rye, corn and barley was fixed at a certain sum per bushel, and flour and biscuit per hundred weight. None of these articles could be sold on any condition for a higher figure. Furthermore, none of them could be exported under any circumstances, under penalty of paying thirty shillings for every hundred weight of biscuit and flour, ten on wheat, five on rye, barley and Indian corn per bushel. Besides, if any grain, flour or biscuit was imported into the Colony, before it could be sold, the vendor must have it first "cried" by the public crier of the town three several times on three several days. If it could not be sold within ten days to any one, then the holder was allowed the privilege of exporting it.

But the regulation of the prices of commodities did not reach the extreme height of folly till the War of Independence. In 1776 a convention of the New England States was called for this purpose and a schedule of prices drawn up, setting forth the price of everything from the cost of a night's lodging in a tavern to a "quid" of tobacco.

Every traveller (an exception was made in the case of soldiers) was to pay for a dinner of boiled or roast meat, with the usual accompaniments, except wine, one shilling and sixpence; for his supper and breakfast, each one shilling; for his lodging four pence. In Connecticut wheat was fixed at six shillings a bushel, in other states at seven and sixpence.

Rice in Connecticut was three and sixpence a bushel, in other states four and sixpence. Corn from three shillings to three and sixpence per bushel according to place; grass-fed beef three pence a pound if bought by the hundred weight; stall-fed, twenty-four shillings by the hundred. West India rum was six and eight pence a gallon by the wholesale (that is, by the hoghead), or seven and eight pence a single gallon. Sugar, eight pence a single pound, sixty shillings a hoghead, etc. Molasses four shillings a single gallon with the addition of one penny for carriage, with a slight reduction when bought by the hoghead. Domestic cheese was six pence a pound; butter ten pence; potatoes one and six pence a bushel in the Fall, and two shillings at other times. Turkeys and "dunghill" fowls cost four and a half pence a pound; geese three pence. The best mutton and veal were four pence a pound. "Good merchantable well cured tobacco," four pence for a single pound. A shave was three pence. Milk was sold by "beer measure" at two pence a quart from May 1st to November 1st, and three pence at other times. This schedule of prices was to go into effect on and after January 1st, 1777. The act reads in the following strong terms: "Whoever shall contract or receive for labor, or vend, sell or receive for any of the above enumerated articles, more than at the above rate or price thereunto affixed, or for others not enumerated, in an unreasonable disproportion thereto shall be accounted oppressive, an enemy to his country, guilty of a breach of this act, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and fined."

In 1779 the interference of the General Assembly became oppressive. It was thought that the constant depreciation of the Continental currency could not be stayed, by fixing the price still more arbitrarily of everything sold in the Commonwealth. The Legislature requires every farmer who had grain to sell it at a fixed price to those who had none, under penalty of having it taken away by force and distributed among such. The time seems to have come when the property of a citizen was no longer protected by the Government, and revolution was ripe. But the citizens of Providence were the first to perceive the folly and futility of such measures. They drafted a report to the General Assembly to this end. The Representatives of Providence in the Assembly moved a repeal of the Act which was final. The temper of the report is so just and reasonable that I am sure our readers will not object to our quoting a portion of it. Its full text may be found in Judge Staples' "Annals of Providence." They moved the repeal of the Act for various reasons:

"Because we find by experience, that the object of said Act, is so intricate, variable and complicated, that it cannot be and remain any term of time equitable, and hath a tendency to frustrate and defeat its own purposes. It was made to cheapen the articles of life, but it has in fact raised their prices, by producing an artificial, and in some articles a real scarcity. It was made to unite us in good agreement respecting prices, but hath produced animosity and ill-will between town and country and between buyers and sellers, in general. It was made to bring us to some equitable standard of honesty, and make fair dealers; but hath produced a sharpening set of mushroom peddlers, who adulterate their commodities, and take every advantage to evade the force of the act, by the most pitiful evasions, quibbles and lies. It was made to give credit to our currency; but hath done it much injury; it tends to introduce bartering, and makes a currency of almost everything but money."

The whole tenor of the report tends to show that the object for which legislation has been invoked, had utterly failed, and everything was in a worse condition than ever before. It showed a clear comprehension of the whole subject, which could not be claimed for the legislators in general of that time.

But the depreciation of the currency could not be prevented by arbitrary laws. Congress finally took up the matter. By degrees the proper knowledge of the difficulty was acquired, though not until the paper currency had reached such a state of depreciation that trade became stationary and the credit of the country threatened with ruin.

The first glimpse of light came from the town of Providence. The citizens of this place had never been so infatuated, for obvious reasons, with the methods of improving trade and establishing public credit as the rest of the Commonwealth. It was here that better counsels prevailed, and, as we have seen, from which emanated a memorial to the General Assembly for a change of legislation measures. These views spread gradually throughout Rhode Island, though not until the General Assembly once more endeavored to interfere and force a false value upon a depreciated currency in a most arbitrary manner—an action which culminated in the famous case of Trevitt against Weeden in 1786, the last straw which broke the camel's back.

Should this folly of a past generation be in danger of being on a larger scale, either through interested or mistaken motives, let us turn its history, and, by refreshing our memory put in practice the lessons so hardly gained by the struggles of our ancestors, groping in the errors and darkness by which they were everywhere surrounded, but at the same time show, by more enlightened legislation, that these lessons have not been thrown away.

10376. PECKHAM—John (4) Peckham, was the son of John and wife, Mary Bennett. Born June 27, 1696, at and resided at Little Compton, R. I. on 30 acres left him by his father. Was a member of the Friends. He died 1743, at Little Compton, R. I. He married Mary Hart, daughter of Richard and 1st wife, Hannah. Richard Hart's will, proved June 10, 1745, "To daughter, Mary Peckham, £20, all so household goods at death of wife."

1. Joseph (5) b. — died March 14, 1726
2. Ruth (5) b. —
3. Reuben (5) b. —
4. Lydia (5) b. —
5. Margaret (5) b. —
- Can some one furnish the birth dates of these children and whom they married.—B. J. P.

10377. [ARNOLD]—Caleb Arnold of Benedict of William married June 10, 1666, Abigail Wilbur, of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur. They had nine children: William born May 31, 1667. Penelope born August 3, 1669. Josiah born Dec. 26, 1671. Caleb —, Peleg —, Samuel —, Oliver —, Josiah —, Sarah —. Can anyone fill in the missing dates of birth and death?—G. W. E. E.

10378. BULL—Who was Sarah, second wife of Jereh Bull, and what were her dates? Jereh Bull was the son of Jereh of Henry, and was born 1659, died July 1709. He married for his first wife Godsgift Arnold, daughter of Benedict and Damaris (Westcott) Arnold. Were there any children by his second marriage? I would like the names with dates if there were any.—B. B. C.

10379. CHAMPLIN—What was the maiden name of Susanna Champlin, third wife of Jeffery Champlin. He died in 1718. There were two children by this marriage: Hannah, born June 11, 1714 and John born Feb. 12, 1717. When did Susanna die? She is mentioned in the will of her husband which was proved March 10, 1718.—W. G.

Note—Newport Mercury issue of March 8, 1919, Query 10362, the name of Mary Barker should have read Mary BARBER.—B. J. P.

MINISTER MILITANT

"I don't propose to have it (the league of nations) crammed down my throat until I know what it is, what it looks like, tastes like and what it is to cost this country." This is the way one minister expresses his views concerning the league. He is the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, and head of the National Service Section of the U. S. Shipping Board. He expressed his views while speaking at Wilmington, Del., and praised the critics of the league plan, even though he is for a league of nations, by saying: "God bless the thirty-seven Senators who criticized the league of nations plan. Americans have to make the greatest decision since the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

Connecticut and New Jersey are among the smaller states of this Union, but we shall not be surprised if before long other and bigger states envy them their record upon the prohibition question.—Harvey's Weekly.

How about Rhode Island? If we remember rightly she must be added to the list of non-conformists. She is also the first of the three to test the validity of the dry law.

SHORT LINE

TO PROVIDENCE

VIA Newport & Providence Railway

FARE 64 CENTS

No. 1422 Reserve District No. 1 REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 4, 1919.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	245,914 71
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	91
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	15,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	155,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent, and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	62,919 21
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	52,949 21
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	74,023 75
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	72,287 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,100 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (10 per cent. of subscription)	5,100 00
Value of bank's house	11,000 00
Equity in banking house	11,000 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	12,071 55
Cash in bank and net amounts due from National banks	128,919 93
Exchanges for clearing house	6,530 51
Hedemio, fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,500 10
Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due	2,423 88
Total	\$719,238 63

Liabilities	Dollars
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Unpaid profits	15,708 45
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,297 12
Interest and taxes not collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	2,281 52
Circulating notes outstanding	100,000 00
Certificates of deposit outstanding	212 70
Carbide's checks on own bank outstanding	6-5 41
Individual deposits sub-	414,533 65
Certificates of deposits due in less than 90 days (other than for money borrowed)	8,650 08
Dividends unpaid	25 20
Total	\$719,238 63

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1919.

PAULER BRYAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM E. JENNINGS, WILLIAM A. STEPHAN, Directors.

You and Us Together Electric Household

On that new home proposition. More than 200 new homes were made by us last year. Just think of the valuable suggestions we must have tucked up our sleeves to help you along in your difficult but happy task. Besides, we have the kind of goods in our stocks that you are picturing in your imagination. Isn't that delightful?

In our Living Room

Department are things that will fairly make your water. Great Davenport and chairs that make you feel you'd never like to move. Come in, sit down, let's talk it over. We can save a few dollars for you just as we have for hundreds of others before. No harm to try anyway.

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

COMMUNITY CPLAYHOUSE

NEXT WEEK THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON

A Clever Comedy WITH

ELSIE FIZER

LIONEL GLENISTER

AND THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS.

Evenings at 8.15 Matinee 2.15 Reserved Seats 75, 50, 25 Matinee 50, 25, 15 Box office opens from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily Tel. 2863

Mortgage's Sale

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made and executed by the City, County and State of New York, to Charles J. Mauran, of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, dated January 28th, 1892, and recorded in the Land Office of said New York in Volume 27 at pages 32 and 33, and which said mortgage was afterwards assigned to the Savings Bank of New York and later transferred to the undersigned, by virtue of the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing, the said Mortgagee will sell at public auction on Webster street and Brimley avenue, in front of the land hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL, A. D. 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which said Bridget Buckley and at the time of the execution of said mortgage and did by said mortgage convey in or to those two certain lots or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, located in said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: FIRST PARCEL: Bounded Northerly on Webster street, fifty and two-tenths (50.2) feet; Easterly on land of Louis L. Lorillard, one hundred (100) feet; Southerly on lot next hereinafter described, fifty and eight-tenths (50.8) feet; and Westerly on land of Samuel Ross and Minnie Ross, one hundred (100) feet, and containing five thousand and fifty (5050) square feet of land, he sold measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described; said premises being all that was granted by said mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof.

And the said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, By Grant P. Taylor, Treas.

Newport, R. I., March 14th, 1919-4w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of the minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY SHEA.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 5th, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of the minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY SHEA.

Death Rate in Europe.

In normal times Stockholm, Christiania, Berlin and London, to the order named, have the lowest death rates among the European cities.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 25th, 1919.

Estate of David A. Buckley. JOHN P. BUCKLEY, Executor of the will of David A. Buckley, late of said Newport, deceased, prays of this Court, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expenses of his funeral, and of supporting his family, and settling his estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of his death, was seized and possessed of an undivided one-half interest in that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said City of Newport and bounded and described as follows: Easterly on Hall avenue, about sixty (60) feet more or less; Northerly on land of Ellen B. Condon, about one hundred (100) feet, more or less; Southerly on land of Bridget M. Duffy, about one hundred (100) feet, more or less; Westerly on land of Catherine J. Sheehan and partly on land of Clara A. and Ella W. Sanford, about sixty (60) feet, more or less; containing about six thousand six hundred and forty-one (6641) square feet of land, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

And further representing that, by a sale of only so much of said real estate as is absolutely needed, the residue thereof would be ample to pay the debts of said deceased, and to make up the deficiency of the personal estate, for the purpose aforesaid, with incidental charges; and said petition is received and referred to the Fourteenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., March 15, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of EMMA L. J. BARNST, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ALVIN C. BARNST, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., March 15, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of IDA DODGE, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWIN A. DODGE, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., March 15, 1919. THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of GEORGE H. CONLEY, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said will in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELEANOR A. CONLEY, Executrix.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

Houses of Representatives

Providence, April 3, 1919.

Public Hearing.

THE TROLLEY LINES

The Committee on Corporations of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in House Bill 894, An Act to incorporate the United Electric Railway Company, in Hearing Room 313, State House, Providence, on FRIDAY, April 4, 1919, upon the rising of the House. The Committee on Corporations of the Senate will be present.

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Chairman.

Dealers in

HAY STRAW.

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20206



SPRING SHOES

We are now showing the new spring styles in foot wear Quality and style predominate in all of our lines

FOR FARM WEAR

Men's Black or Tan Grain Work Shoes, extra value, \$4.00 a pair.

The T. Mumford Scabury Co.

214 Thames Street. Tel. 787

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John B. Denniston and Julia R. Denniston, in the right of said Julia, to the Savings Bank of Newport, Rhode Island, dated the 11th day of March, 1911, and afterwards assigned by the said Savings Bank of Newport, to John B. Denniston, by a deed of assignment bearing date of March 19, 1915; the condition of the said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 14th day of APRIL, 1919, at twelve o'clock, a. m., on the premises, the following described parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the said City of Newport: North by a sixty feet by Pelham street; Easterly, two hundred and ten feet and four inches by land of Sarah A. Leavitt; Southerly, fifty-eight and 15-100 feet by land now or formerly of the heirs of George Taylor, deceased; and Westerly, two hundred and ten feet and ten inches, partly by land of Martha B. Newton and partly by land of Joseph B. Parsonage and partly by land of the United Congregational Church. And the undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid on said property at such sale thereof.

JOHN B. DENNISTON, Assignee of the Mortgage.

Frank F. Nolan, Counsel for Assignee of the Mortgage.

3-22-19

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED

GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., gave an interesting address before the Art Association on Saturday last, on the subject of "Early Illustrated Books." Dr. Terry has long made a study of the work of the early printers and illustrators and is well qualified to speak upon this interesting subject.